[illegible] care for patients [illegible] to recent epidemic [illegible] in New York State [illegible]

[illegible] York Age, however, [illegible] nursing position because she [illegible] to fight against the discriminatory set-up in Buffalo General Hospital. Because she is in conference with legal authorities, however, Miss Wallace could not divulge what moves were being made.

The speed with which the State Commissioner of Health's personnel recruitment officer wrote Miss Wallace offering her a new job was interpreted as an attempt to [illegible] any action against the Buffalo [illegible]

Asks Roosevelt To Act

Pittsburgh Courier

NAACP Charges FHA Policies Promote Racial Segregation

11-11-44

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A detailed memorandum indicting discriminatory policies of the FHA during the past several years, and calling for their immediate removal was sent to the President by the NAACP. In a prefatory letter summarizing the complaints contained in the memorandum, Walter White said: "We contend that the current operations of the FHA program (1) discriminate against Negro applicants; (2) promote racial residential segregation; (3) prevent this potentially effective agency from making any significant contribution to meeting the basic housing needs of Negroes; (4) run counter to the present trend of judicial decisions regarding racial restrictive covenants; (5) contribute to the use of racial tensions by restriction of living space and housing accommodations; (6) impair the democratic process and our Good Neighbor Policy."

Some of the excerpts in the memorandum from the Underwriting Manual issued by FHA, proving the agency is rapidly moving into a reactionary and untenable position instead of using the funds and power of all the citizenry on the side of sound housing and social policies, follow:

11-11-44

MORTGAGES

"In fixing mortgage risks the Manual lists 'Protection from Adverse Influences, which includes prevention of lower class occupancy and inharmonious racial groups.'

"The Manual further states: 'If a neighborhood is to retain stability it is necessary that properties shall continue to be occupied by the same social and racial classes.'"

APPRAISALS

"In the case of undeveloped or other sparsely developed areas, the Valuator is warned that deed restrictions should include: 'Prohibition of the occupancy of properties except by the race for which they are intended.'"

11-11-44

"The exact language of proposed racial restrictive covenants is found in the Outline of Protective Covenants: 'No person of any race other than the . . . shall use or occupy any building or any lot except that his covenant shall not prevent occupancy by domestic servants of a different race domiciled with an owner or tenant.'"

Evidence that in addition to discriminating against Negroes as bidders in the housing market, FHA actually serves to prevent the use of new and open areas to relieve congestion and provide for their normal expansion, is cited in a statement made by an FHA representative to Walter White at a conference last May: "the response was that this agency did not approve of loans on development for occupancy by Negroes in what he called 'white neighborhoods' or vice versa. He stated in effect that FHA was merely following 'business practice.'"

Declaring that racial references in the Underwriting Manual add up to two inescapable conclusions, the NAACP Memorandum points out:

"First, the FHA as a matter of policy is using Government power to crystallize current residential segregation patterns and, more, guarantees the extension of such racial patterns of living, and secondly, fosters the spread and acceptance of the fallacious conception that property values or deterioration is associated with race rather than economic factors."

RECOMMENDATIONS 11-11-44

"In the light of these factors which strike at the very roots of the democratic process and precludes the full contribution of all groups to the total culture and fibre of the nation," the NAACP urged upon President Roosevelt the necessity for taking the following action at once:

1. "To instruct the Commissioner of FHA to revise its policies and procedures so that the agency will cease (a) the extension of racial restrictive covenants in new areas. (b) basing the guaranteeing of loans on the use of such covenants.
2. "To remove all reference to race from the Underwriting Manual and issue instructions to all personnel that no distinction on the basis of race shall be made in considering applicants for FHA mortgage insurance. 11-11-44
3. "To accept the responsibility for encouraging and assisting private builders to meet the needs of the private housing market among Negroes by gathering and disseminating accurate information on (a) the Negro as a good financial risk, (b) the Negro as a tenant and owner in the maintenance of property and (c) the effect of Negro occupancy upon property values as shown by the experience of recent years in housing financed by the Government.
4. "The use of racial relations techniques which have been found effective for public housing and other governmental programs to (1) implement sound racial policy, (2) assist in the gathering of data, (3) interpret needs of Negroes to the agency and (4) to promote the FHA program among Negroes."

AFFECT ON NEGRO GI

The lessening of guarantees to the Negro soldier if such policies persist was also indicated in Mr. White's closing remarks to the President. "Not only are we concerned," he said, "over the dire effect that current FHA practices will have on post-war housing for Negroes generally, but we fear that these operations will virtually nullify the rights guaranteed returning Negro veterans under appropriate provisions of Public Law 346, popularly known as the G.I. Bill of Rights, relating to the purchase and construction of homes. We, therefore place this matter before you now in order that you may remove at once the source of one of the most severe indictments of Negro citizens against your administration."

RESEARCH REEL 86

17-1944

Cafeteria Shuts Out Both Races of FEPC Aides

Afro-American- Baltimore, Md.

1-29-44

Whites Who Shared Meals With Colored Co-Workers Met by Cops on Next Visit

By **JOE SHEPHARD**

WASHINGTON

When the FEPC hits race discrimination, that's to be expected; but when race discrimination hits the FEPC, it's something else again.

Several weeks ago the President's anti-bias body moved from its office on U Street, in the heart of a colored neighborhood, to new offices in the Standard Oil Building in downtown Washington.

At the outset, it appeared that the new offices would be entirely satisfactory—a comparatively new building, greater office space and privacy, and a beautiful view overlooking the Mall, the Capitol and the imposing buildings of the Federal Triangle.

That, however, was before **lunch time, and after the noon whistle blew, the FEPC employees and officials picked up their appetites and went to the building's cafeteria to eat.**

Although four floors of the building are occupied by Federal Government agencies, its cafeteria is operated by a private concessionaire who has some rather definite ideas about whom she will and will not serve. 1-29-44

As a result, the colored employees found themselves stymied by that old Washington custom which is usually initiated by the ritual, "I'm sorry, but we cannot serve you."

Trick Works—Once

Complaints to the operator of the concession and to top FEPC officials failed to prove immediately effective, so some of the white employees bought lunches for their colored co-workers and carried them to tables where all sat down and ate.

Other employees decided to eat their meals at the HOLC cafeteria, three blocks away; the Mellon Art Gallery, about four blocks away, or the WPB cafeteria, six blocks away.

The situation was climaxed on Thursday, when the would-be lunchers found a Metropolitan policeman stationed at the door of the cafeteria. 1-29-44

Both Races Barred

This policeman's job, it developed, was to keep all persons out of the cafeteria who were not okeyed by its operator. No FEPC employees, white or colored, were okeyed.

Attempting to discover what action had been taken or was contemplated by the agency, a reporter went to the FEPC offices.

A query for the head of the agency's press and information service brought the response that he was "out of town and expected back early next week."

A contact with the deputy director brought the answer, "I've been out of town and came back just this morning. I haven't yet found out anything about it."

Chairman Ross Investigating

A brief conference with the committee's fighting chairman, Malcolm Ross, brought the response: "It is quite a regrettable situation. I'm conducting an investigation and I'll let you know as soon as we have something to release."

The FEPC has been in the Standard Oil Building for approximately one month.

Up to press time, the reporter had been unable to obtain official confirmation of a report from a usually reliable source that Mr. Ross had turned the "cafeteria case" over to the President for settlement. 1-29-44

Dewey Fills the Discrimination Board By Naming Fifteen Additional Members

6-1-44

Times - New York, N.Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, May 31—Governor Dewey named today eight more members of the twenty-three member commission on discrimination, created by the Legislature to investigate alleged discriminatory practices and recommend legislation to eliminate discrimination due to race, color or creed.

The appointees include representatives of labor, industry, church organizations and other groups interested in the subject. Eight legislative members were named last week.

The commission will meet in Albany tomorrow, as will many other legislative committees and commissions, for the purpose of organization. Irving M. Ives, majority leader of the Assembly, who is chairman of the Joint Legislative Comittee on Industrial and Labor Relations, is expected to be elected chairman of the Anti-Discrimination Commission.

The appointees to the commission today were:

Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, New York City, vice president of the Federation for the support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies.

John F. Bresnan, New York City, member of the board of managers of the Catholic Club of the City of New York.

Frank S. Columbus, Buffalo, chairman of the legislative board of the Brotherhood of Local Firemen and Firemen. 6-1-44

Mark A. Daly, Buffalo, executive vice president of the Associated Industries of New York State.

Dr. Edmund E. Day, president of Cornell University.

The Rev. Elijah J. Echols Sr., Buffalo.

Edwards W. Edwards, Albany, secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor.

Harold Garno, New York City, secretary-treasurer of the State Industrial Union Council.

Mrs. Douglas Gibbons, New York City, former chairman of the Women's Special Gift Committee of Catholic Charities.

Samuel Gausman, Great Neck, associate chairman of the Federation of Jewish Charities Campaign.

Dr. Alvin Johnson, New York City, director of the New School for Social Research. Dr. C. B. Powell, New York City, publisher of The Amsterdam News.

The Rev. George H. Sims, New York City, pastor of the Union Baptist Church.

Frank L. Weil, New York City, president of the National Jewish Welfare Board.

Harry Zeitz, president of the Brooklyn Jewish Community Council.

Barred By

Argus

Acquittal Reveals Loophole in Law

PM- New York, N.Y.

8-27-44

Harvey Clark, resort proprietor at Olin Lake, Mich., would not allow Lantz Hill, 16, to swim at his beach because Lantz was a Negro.

The Rev. Robert Zoerheide preferred charges that Clark violated the State Civil Rights Law.

Clarke contended the State law which prohibits refusal to serve anyone inside business establishments does not apply to outdoor recreational places and a Justice Court jury at Grand Rapids acquitted him.

Color Even Though Able

St. Louis, Mo.

2-11-44

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 1—The following statement by Miss Ethel Payne of Chicago, a member of the Governor's Race Commission of Illinois, is most revealing and indicates the extent of vicious bottlenecks concerning the employment of Negro technicians and professional workers in government works, states A. Philip Randolph, National Director of the March On Washington Movement, at the headquarters in the Theresa Hotel Building in New York:

"I have a Civil Service rating for government Librarian dating from December 11, 1942. The classification for Junior Assistant is $1620 a year. About two months ago, I received a form letter from the Director of Libraries at the Department of Justice, Mr. M. A. McKavitt asking me if I would be available for appointment when such a vacancy should occur. The salary quoted was $1440 which with overtime pay would bring it up to $1720. I answered the letter in the affirmative, pointing out to him that my grading was for a basic $1620, which with overtime pay would bring it up to something over $1800 a year. While in Washington, to be exact, on Friday, the 21, I went into the Department of Justice to make inquiry concerning the position. A woman in the personnel, having first talked with Mr. McKavitt on the phone, sent me up to see him on the fifth floor. He greeted me very cordially and began by informing me that he had just sent back a memorandum to the Civil Service Department in which my name had been rejected from a list of five eligibles. Three out of the five had declined the position. One, a girl from the South, had been rejected for lack of qualifications. He said that he had pondered a long time over my name and had even discussed it at length with some of the members of his staff. From some of the statements on my application, it was ascertained that I was colored and so the conversation revolved around the difficulties which would arise upon having a Negro on the staff. There are now Negro girls running the elevator, 2-11-44 and the Department has five Negro men as messengers and clerks, but he said that it had never been the policy of the Department to employ Negroes in the professional capacities. Among other things he quoted the woman downstairs as having said to him over the phone that he would not be interested in me as I was a Negro. He said that my qualifications were so ususually fine that he personally wanted to take me on. I asked him if he were in complete charge of hiring, and he said that his superior was a man from Georgia who would never stand for the hiring of Negroes in professional capacities. Again he suggested to me, which I interpreted as an attempt at a technical excuse that because of my high qualifications, I would not be interested in a $1440 salary, which was all that they could offer now. I told him that the fact that I had replied to the letter in the affirmative meant that I was willing to accept the position and so that could not be used as an excuse. Actually, I was being rejected solely on the grounds of color. He apologized and suggested that I try other departments for jobs. In the event that I secured nothing, he said to come back and he would try to push my appointment or else suggest something else. The next morning I went to the Civil Service Commission and told my story. They could offer me nothing better than a junior clerk for which I would have to take another examination."

World Fronts

By A. M. Wendell Malliet

New York, N.Y. Amsterdam News 2-26-44

Sumner Welles Attacks Discrimination

This week's World Fronts is being given to Mr. Sumner Welles, one of the nation's ablest statesmen and diplomatists. In his article on 'Discrimination Against Mexicans in the Southwest" in the Herald Tribune, he rendered yeoman service to the cause of true democracy.

Mr. Malliet

"The problems," Mr. Welles declared, "involves the unfriendly and unfair treatment accorded in some scattered regions of this country to Mexicans who have come to reside in our Western and Southwestern states. These Mexican citizens have for many years been coming to this country to seek profitable employment in order to better themselves and the members of their family. They have, however, at the same time contributed greatly to the development of the resourcers of our Southwest."

"But," he added, "the Mexican Government has insisted that Mexican labor in the United States be given non-disciminatory treatment, and has very properly made it plain that Mexicans will not be aided in going to those states where they are not given fair consideration." Mr. Welles goes on to discuss the over-all discrimination against Mexicans and the result of such a situation throughout Latin-America—the soft under-belly of the United States.

In detailing the discriminations against Mexicans, he said: "They (meaning some Americans) do not realize that Mexican children are not permitted in some places to attend public schools. They do not realize that Mexicans are not permitted to certain regions to travel in cars set aside for 'white persons.'"

He added that Mexicans are not permitted to go into some restaurants, moving picture houses, and hotels; that Mexicans have been forced to live in slums, and that in some public recreation centers, Mexicans or persons of Mexican descent are forbidden, 'regardless of their state of culture, either social or economic. And that "only recently a high official of the Mexican Government was refused service in the restaurant of a leading hotel in one of our southwestern states." 2-26-44

In conclusion, Mr. Welles declared: "Discriminations of this character inevitably cut deep. They create lasting resentments, which no eloquent speeches by government officials, nor government policies, however, wise, can ever hope to remove. . . They are regarded as detestable, and as wholly un-American, by every thinking United States citizen. . . So long as they continue . . . they are bound to undermine the foundations which the two governments have laid for those cooperative ties which are so greatly to the interest of both countries, and they will, in the wider sense, impair that inter-American relationship which is today more necessary than ever before. Unless these discriminations are obliterated, and obliterated soon, the term 'good-neighbor policy' will lose much of its meaning."

As a footnote, we add that everything said in relation to Mexicans and Mexico is fundamentally true, and more so, in relation to the U. S. and its 13,000,000 citizens of African descent. God forbid that, in their righteous indignation, the American Negro should lose faith and hope in and charity toward the country of his birth and move in the opposite direction, come what may.

ARGES RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Register—Danville, Va.

Ickes Talks on Question of Resettlement of Japanese-Americans

WASHINGTON, April 27.—(AP)—Interior Secretary Ickes today accused Mayor Fiorella H. La Guardia of New York City and two Republican governors, John W. Bricker of Ohio and Walter E. Edge of New Jersey of "racial discrimination" on the question of resettlement of Japanese-Americans. 4-28-44

In a statement the Interior Secretary said they have expressed a belief that law-abiding Japanese in this country are not entitled to the same privileges as non-Japanese, and said these opinions "seem ominously out of tune in a nation that is fighting for the principles of democracy and freedom."

"This is a strange fife and drum corps to be playing the discordant anthem of racial discrimination," Ickes said. "Stranger by far than fiction.

"The mayor of New York City, who has fought long and vigorously for racial equality and justice, carrying the flag, must be shocked and disturbed to find the drummer boy from New Jersey on his left and the fifer from Ohio flanking him on the right. I cannot but believe that he has joined this company through accident and misunderstanding rather than by deliberate choice."

Ickes, upholding the policies of the War Relocation Authority which recently was made a part of his department, accused Bricker "not only of prejudice but of disregard of the facts" in a Los Angeles speech the Ohio governor made last week. He said that he deliberately kicked the constitution in the teeth."

The Secretary quoted Bricker as saying that after the war each East Coast community should determine itself whether people of Japanese ancestry should be permitted to return to their former homes, and of charging the War Relocation Authority with releasing disloyal persons.

"The governor didn't know what he was talking about," Ickes declared. 4-28-44

He said La Guardia has protested against the relocation of persons of Japanese ancestry in New York City, "apparently on the theory that these people are dangerous and subversive. Actually there has not been one proven case of sabotage on the part of a Japanese-American since the war began—not even in Hawaii x x x I can see no basis for the Mayor's fears or for his protests."

Of Governor Edge, the Secretary said:

"In talking to a group of farmers who had succeeded in driving five thoroughly investigated and law-abiding Japanese workers from a neighbor's farm, Governor Edge told told the protesting group, I guess I don't blame you."

"Prior to the governor's statement, the farmer who had contemplated hiring the Japanese workers had received anonymous telephone calls, had been threatened with violence, and finally had had one of the buildings on his property destroyed by fire.

"If Governor Edge can condone this sort of lawlessness and violence in his state and still hold his head up in the company of Democratic men, then to him the Constitution is nothing but a dust rag." 4-28-44

Ickes declared he had no hesitancy in saying that an overwhelming majority of the American public hold no animosity against "these homeless and blameless victims of a wartime military decision"—the decision to evacuate Japanese-Americans from the west.

Jim Crow Must Be Jim Crowed—Welles

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

CHICAGO—(S N S)—Declaring that the destruction of race hate must be a military objective if this war is to have meaning, Orson Welles, radio and screen actor-producer, in an article in the August issue of NEGRO DIGEST, called for legislation to wipe Jim Crow out of America.

Welles, the most outspoken screen actor in the fight for minority rights, described the "feeling" some people have against races as a disgusting admission of guilt and corruption. Aug. 3, 1944

"That every man has a right to his own opinion is an American boast," Welles admitted. "But race hate isn't an opinion; it's a phobia. It isn't a viewpoint; race hate is a disease. In a people's world the incurable racist has no rights. He must be deprived of influence in a people's government. He must be segregated as he himself would segregate the colored and semitic peoples—as we now segregate the leprous and the insane."

The Women's Missionaries of Holsey Temple CME Church met at the home of Mrs. Minnie Ivory, 1017 Ashby Terace, Sunday afternoon, with the president, Mrs. Emma Compton, presiding. The meeting was largely attended and the spiritual tide was high. Mrs. Minnie Ivory and Mrs. Bessie Bartlett were assigned to take clothing to needy families of the church, which has been secured by these members of the missionary society. After being served a delicious menu, the club adjourned to meet with Mrs. Theola Couch, 224 Lampkin St., N. E., on the second Sunday in August.

Mr. Emma Compton, pres.
Mrs. Theola Couch, Rept.
Rev. Amos Ryce, Pastor

Letters To The Editor

Washington Post

Communications must carry the writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Washington, D.C.

Japanese Americans

As a schoolman for many years on the Pacific Coast and in Hawaii, I have had a great deal of experience with Japanese young people. I therefore read your editorial "Law and Order" with great interest and approval. I would not now be writing you but for the letter in the morning Post signed "D. D." 7-28-44

What he says of the Japanese people in the Japanese homeland is true. They have been thoroughly indoctrinated in the religion of Shintoism for generations. What he says of the American-born Japanese is entirely in error. I have had many opportunities to note their loyalty to America. I have seen that loyalty, and their attitude toward things American, create a cleavage between them and their parents. This revolt against their elders is in effect a revolt against their civilization. I have known young college trained Japanese who returned to Japan, thinking to help weld the two civilizations. Almost without exception they have found themselves profoundly unhappy and disillusioned.

I have heard Japanese children of all ages refer to "our ancestors" who fought the Revolutionary War, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution. Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln are their heroes. Democracy is their religion. In short, American-born Japanese, like the second and third generation Irish, Germans, Italians, and Greeks, consider themselves Americans. Furthermore, I have found that these young people of foreign parentages are, as a rule, more jealously American and more enthusiastically democratic than the descendants of the American Revolution who have come to take their nation for granted, and to be more complacent than formal in their attitude toward democracy.

Reports from Hawaii indicate that the American-born Japanese have been singularly loyal and clear of any implication in the Pearl Harbor tragedy. Since there are now no Japanese at liberty on the West Coast, it is hard to understand how they could be involved in the Port Chicago catastrophe. "D. D." argues entirely from supposition and inference. He indicates no evidence to support his assertions of Japanese disloyalty.

Furthermore, he forgets that the Americans interned in Japan are American citizens and that the young Japanese in American relocation centers are likewise American citizens. 7-28-44

Our racial discrimination against American citizens of Japanese parentage is all one morally with our discrimination against American citizens who are Negroes or Mexicans and Hitler's discrimination against the Jews. These young people are devoted democrats, idealistic and eager to dedicate themselves to America. It would be a tragedy for them to discover that their loyalty is spurned, their idealism mocked. It would be a greater tragedy to American democracy where we to create a Japanese ghetto. Justice and liberty are safe for any of us only when they are safe for all of us.

GEORGE E. AXTELLE
Chevy Chase, Md., July 22.

The FHA Disgrace

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier 11-11-44

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has sent to President Roosevelt a detailed memorandum indicting the discriminatory policies of the Federal Housing Administration during the entire period of that agency's existence.

This New Deal agency has, from the very beginning, discriminated against Negro applicants, promoted racial residential segregation, prevented this "potentially effective agency from making any significant contribution to meeting the basic housing needs of Negroes," stimulated racial tensions by restriction of living space and housing accommodations, and done everything in its power to prevent true democracy from becoming a reality.

It manipulates mortgages in such a way as to prevent Negroes from escaping from their ghettoes and prohibits occupancy of properties except by the "race" for which intended.

Everywhere the FHA respects racial restrictive covenants and hampers Negroes as bidders in the housing market.

Here is a New Deal agency controlled by an alleged friend of the Negro, which has done more to perpetuate residential segregation than all the racially prejudiced forces of the Solid South put together. 11-11-44

And this New Deal agency is supported out of the taxes paid by Negroes and whites alike.

President Roosevelt has never SAID or DONE anything about this as long as the agency has existed, although Negro individuals and organizations have protested long and loudly against it.

He has been too busy trying to free foreign peoples from similar evils abroad.

Negroes everywhere must rise up in righteous rage against this FHA disgrace, get after their representatives in Washington, D. C., deluge the White House with letters and telegrams, use every legal means available, and organize politically regardless of party affiliation to oust from Congress every Congressman and Senator who supports the policy of this agency. 11-11-44

The greatest evil confronting the Negro in America is segregation, and the FHA has been the most effective of the New Deal agencies in perpetuating residential segregation.

This agency must be reformed NOW.

In a few years when the Negro population has been completely segregated in ghettoes, it will be too late to do anything.

Attorneys-General Talk More "Bars"

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia Sept 7, 1944

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (S N S) — Attorneys-General of 13 southern states in conference here Tuesday afternoon, discussed freight rates, compared the high rates imposed upon the south with those of the east, west and north, talked about mean of preventing Negroes from participating in white primaries in the south, and assailed Sidney Hillman of the CIO Political Action Committee on the interference of federal laws with state regulation of labor. They then adjourned and went home.

One of the speeakers, John C. Wynne, Tallahassee lawyer, made an impassioned plea for south-wide action to bar Negroes from primary voting rights.

"People who want social and political equality for Negroes shut their eyes to the history and record of the Negro race," he said. "The white race always has been civilized. Negroes were cannibals 150 years ago. We must do something in the south if we do not want to be governed by people who are just hop-skip and a jump from savagery."

Wynne assailed the activities of Hillman in the Democratic National Convention and referred to "crackpot social reform in Washington" as being responsible for race trouble.

Marshall Allison, assistant attorney-general of Georgia, commented that the Negro voting question is serious in Georgia because of the county unit system that controls state politics and the act that many counties have more Negro than white voter. He said that there is one county in Georgie with 2 hundred fifty voter who have one-third as many delegates in a state convention as Fulton county with more than 400,000 population.

A Mississippian, Attorney-General Greek Roce, was named chairman of the southern group for two years.

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LENA COULDN'T EVEN GET A CUP OF COFFEE

Weekly Review
2-5-44
B'ham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 3 — Lena Horne, Metro-Goldwyn Mayer actress, star of "Cabin in the Sky and "Stormy Weather" flew into the Magic City Wednesday night and was met at the airport by the local War Bond Committee, staff members of The Weekly Review and The World and several other citizens. She was scheduled to take off again in a few minutes for Tuskegee but her plane was late in arriving. During the more than an hour wait, Miss Horne asked if she might have a cup of coffee. On being told that she might, she went into the dining room but was refused service because "It's just our custom here, I can't serve you at the counter." "Where can I be served?" asked Miss Horne. "In the kitchen" was the reply. Miss Horne, of course did not get the cup of coffee.

Lena Horne is on a mission for the U. S. Government — selling war bonds — singing for men in camps, hospitals, etc. She could not get a cup of coffee between planes in Birmingham, Alabama.

Still No Negro Pool

News - Birmingham, Ala.

In the Voice of the People column on this page today there is an appeal that the Negro swimming pool at Tuxedo Park be opened as soon as possible in view of the hot weather.

It is an appeal to which earnest attention should be given. Although the City Commission and the Park and Recreation Board have purchased the swimming pool in order that the Negroes of the city may have at least one public pool, the full fruit of that action will not come until the pool is open.

6-22-44

Delays are to be expected, of course, in view of the shortages of material with which to repair the pool and put it into operation. Nor is it desirable to put through a makeshift job. Nevertheless, the responsible city authorities should remember the great need for this facility and do everything feasible to expedite its opening. 6-22-44

NO SWIMMING FOR NEGROES

To the Editor of The News:

Mayor Cooper Green has proclaimed June 26 to July 1 as "Swim for Health Week." He declared that cooperation in the activity means cooperation with the physical fitness program of the nation. News - Birmingham, Ala.

It is unfortunate that Negro critizens of Birmingham as well as hundreds of Negro soldiers who journey to the city from nearby camps will not be able to participate in "Swim for Health Week." Although the Tuxedo Park swimming pool has been purchased by the city for Negro citizens, to date there has been no announcement of the opening.

If it is true, as the Park and Recreation Board indicates, that one must receive priorities to purchase materials necessary to make the pool usable, surely a swimming pool for Negro citizens should receive first consideration as a project important to the war program of the nation. 6-22-44

This Summer has already seen the death from drowning of a number of Negro youth in the unsafe, unguarded and hazardous mudholes around the city. The immediate opening of Tuxedo Park swimming pool would prevent such drownings and advance the development of a strong and healthy citizenry.

ESTHER V. COOPER.
Executive Secretary, Southern Negro Youth Congress.

Soldiers Can't Ride on Train

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.

Denied Transportation Back to Camps in Dixie

5-13-44

BIRMINGHAM, (ANP)—"Is this what we're fighting for?" a group of soldiers asked Saturday as they watched Southern railroad's No. 8 pull out of the Birmingham terminal station, after denying them accommodations to various camps east.

Almost 50 soldiers, enroute to camps in Florida, North Carolina and Georgia, were aboard the Frisco's Kansas City-Florida Special No. 105, and all held tickets which entitled them to board the Southern's No. 8 which makes connection with 105 for points east. Though many of the soldiers had barely enough time to make it back to their various camps, the conductor, station master and MP's gave them no consideration whatever.

Significant is the fact that every white person aboard the Frisco, soldier and civilian, was accommodated. The usual jim crow car was filled with whites as the Negro soldiers watched helplessly. 5-13-44

Although flood waters delayed many trains, the next one was scheduled for 11:00 p. m., more than seven hours after the departure of No. 8.

17-1944

California

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Jim Crow Hits Calif. Dancers

Afro American

11-25-44

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (ANP)—If colored people dance at Mission Beach Ballroom they will be jimcrowed, Mayor Knox assured attendants of the Race Relations Society when members pinned him down last week concerning the city-owned dance hall.

The mayor's brief and pointed assertion was in accord with steps taken recently by Pasadena city officials when they barred colored people from dancing at that city's civic auditorium.

As in Pasadena, Mayor Knox proposed allowing colored people to use the respective dance halls a night a week, when they alone would have the right of way.

17-1944

Connecticut

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Discrimination Laid to Hartford War Chest

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Independent Social Center issued a rebuttal this week to charges by the budget committee of the Hartford Community Chest that the center's service was inadequate, making it ineligible for an increase of funds from the chest.

Center officials had charged previously that the Community Chest does not deal realistically with the needs of the colored community in that allotments to white organizations were increased at a time when they were much less in need of aid than similar colored agencies.

2-26-44

17-1944 D.C.

Negro, Aryan and Mexican Hit Jim Crow at Symposium

Tribune — Washington, D.C.

11-11-44

Negroes, whites, and Mexicans participated in a symposium on prejudice last week under the sponsorship of the Washington Catholic Library at Georgetown University and stressed that "democracy, like charity, begins at home," as they urged the elimination of prejudice and discrimination against America's minority groups.

Deploring economic, social and educational discrimination against his fellow-Mexicans, Ernesto Galarza of the Pan-American Union, warned that "political forces in Mexico and Latin-America are capitalizing on the situation, and trying to drive a wedge between us."

No J.C. in Fox Holes

George Johnson, deputy chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice (FEPC), declared that "Negro soldiers are accorded discriminatory treatments by civilians in certain sections of our country," and that returning servicemen of both races who have fought side by side in fox-holes will look askance at our lack of unity at home."

A declaration that "next to the winning of the war and the securing of a just and lasting peace, nothing is more important than solving the racial problem on the home front" was made by George Hunton, editor of the Catholic Interracial Review, of New York City. 11-11-44

The Rev. Filfrid Parsons, professor of politics in the School of Social Sciences at Georgetown University, was moderator of the symposium.

It was brought out in the discussions that in an effort to solve the race problem, 150 interracial committees have been organized in various cities throughout the country. One is in Washington—known as the Citizens Committee for Race Relations, of which Wilbur LaRoe, who attended the symposium, is chairman.

Fight Jim Crow At Inauguration

World — Memphis, Tenn.

12-1-44

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The district NAACP branch has acted to head off any possible plan of segregation with the fourth inauguration of President Roosevelt. The ceremony takes place January 20 at the White House.

Last week William H. Hastie, recently resigned president of the branch, addressed a letter to the President recalling that in 1941 a gala inaugural celebration was held at Constitution hall and a separtes musical concert was arranged for Negro visitors at the labor department auditorium. Local groups picked the "jim-crow inauguration."

"We do not know the extent of the contemplated curtailment (of arrangements)," Hastie wrote. "However, we respectfully urge that no official inaugural celebration under sponsorship of the chief executive or his inaugural committee shall exclude any group of Americans because of race.

12-1-44

"We believe it desperately important for our domestic progress and for our international prestige in these most difficult times that our national government repeatedly and consistently demonstrate its adherence in action as well as in words to the principles of genuine democracy."

17-1944

Girl Rejected at Justice Department Library Because She is a Negro

Tribune-Washington, D.C.

2-5-44

The following statement by Miss Ethel Payne of Chicago, a member of the Governor's Race Commission of Illinois, is most revealing and indicates the extent of vicious bottlenecks concerning the employment of Negro technicians and professional workers in government works, states A. Philip Randolph, National Director of the March On Washington Movement, at the headquarters in the Theresa Hotel Building in New York.

Miss Payne revealed that despite the fact that she has a Civil Service rating as a Junior Assistant Librarian CAF-3 and that she was recently sent a form letter from the Director of Libraries at the Department of Justice in Washington, when she arrived to answer the letter and it was found that she was a Negro, she was refused the position.

Miss Payne further stated that upon consultation with an official she was informed that the eligible list for the position which she sought had been sent to the Civil Service and that she had been rejected. This official, according to Miss Johnson, is said to have informed her that he had pondered over her name for some time and had discussed it at length with other officials. From some of the statements on her application it was revealed that she was colored and that the conversation hinged upon the difficulties that would be involved with her in a professional capacity in that office. 2-5-44

This particular official is alleged to have personally wanted to hire Miss Payne but his immediate superior, he is said to have told her, was a Georgian and would never stand for a Negro to be hired in a professional capacity.

The young woman states that she told her story to the Civil Service Commission but received no consideration.

Rooms For White Government Girls, None For Colored

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON—(A NP) —Although the government is now pushing a drive for 20,000 more women to take federal jobs here in war agencies, primarily in war and navy departments, housing facilities are being provided for whites but none have been programmed for Negro girls, it is reported, although 400 to 700 are aulicipated. 6-21-44

The civil service commission estimates that within the year between 8,000 and 10,000 additional vacancies must be filled. The commission said that there are immediate vacancies for more than 12,000 clerks, stenographers, and clerk typists.

Civil workers here are of the opinion that unless the government makes some attempt to provide housing for Negro girls, none will be recruited and this they believe would be an undesirable result.

D. C.

Hose for Whites Under Counter; For Colored on Shelf--at Hecht's

Tribune- Washington D.C.

6-24-44

Three reports reached The Tribune this week that clerks who apparently had nothing before coming to Washington and become bilious when they see a Negro having anything, now employed by the huge Hecht Department Store, Seventh and F Streets, N.W., which the race's purchases helped to build, are refusing to sell colored patrons certain articles they request.

The complaints all concern the purchase of stockings and we shall deal only with Mrs. A's case.

The lady in question entered the store, and when denied the brand she requested, was influenced to buy a lower quality. Not content with her purchase, Mrs. A "hung" around the counter for a while, and in the interval two white women entered and asked for the same quality of hose.

This little clerk, for whom men of all races are dying so that she might have a white-collar job, reached under the counter and pulled out near a dozen pairs of the hose previously requested which the white women bought. Curiously, Mrs. A continued her vigil and observed other pairs of the same hose handed to white patrons from beneath the counter.

Determined Mrs. A sought out a floorman. When he approached the clerk and asked her about the particular type of hose, he was met with the curt retort, "I told this woman I didn't have that brand of hose."

Mrs. A insisted that it was underneath the counter. Well, after the floor man found them there, the clerk insisted that the desired size was not in stock. It developed, however, that the size wanted was there too. Red in the face with a Hitlerian anger, the woman clerk flitted to another aisle after refusing to accept the colored woman's money for the hose. 6-24-44

The floorman had to complete the sale and turn the money over to another clerk.

It will be recalled that Hecht's was bitterly assailed some time ago and many colored persons closed their accounts when the store was accused of fostering jim crow wash rooms. The segregated set-up is still there, but

colored persons of well appearance and apparent breeding are not subjected to embarrassment by being requested to use certain wash rooms.

Groups Plan Speedy Action on Discrimination in Restaurants

Washington Tribune Washington, D.C.

8-5-44

The labor committee of the National Negro Congress and the Washington Urban League respond this week to the suggestion in Clarence Toliver's column in The Tribune, last issue, that local organizations make an effort to remedy discrimination of veterans in Washington's restaurants.

The Urban League by telephone indicated its interest by inquiries as to the nature and extent of alleged discriminations.

Oliver T. Palmer, executive secretary of NNC labor committee, said the matter has been discussed at length at the weekly meeting of the committee.

The general opinion of the committee, Palmer said, was that the matter should be approached as a blanket denial of civil liberties rather than only refusal of service to veterans.

Statement Issued

The following statement was issued Thursday, signed by Oliver T. Palmer, executive secretary of the committee and business agent of the United Cafeteria and Restaurant Workers, Local 471, CIO; William S. Johnson, committee co-chairman, business agent of Hotel and Restaurant Employees Alliance, Local 209, AFL, and Joseph D. Philips, committee co-chairman and president of Washington Industrial Union Council:

"The Labor Committee of the NNC has gone on record as whole-heartedly supporting Clarence Toliver in his campaign of winning civil liberties for all races and creeds in the District of Columbia. 8-5-44

"The shocking violations of civil liberties in the Nation's Capital have been brought into sharp focus by the indecent treatment afforded our returning Negro veterans who have sacrificed so much for democracy.

"The problem, however, goes beyond this glaring injustice. It affects every Washington Citizen and indeed every Citizen of our Nation., A country fighting for the extension of human rights can ill afford to have its Capital be the symbol of violations of the war aims.

"The Labor Committee, therefore, strongly urges the Washington Restaurant Association to eliminate this discriminatory practice and extend to all our citizens the full rights as guaranteed under our Constitution."

Howard University Students Picket Cafe Until They're Served Food

Tribune — Washington D.C.

4-29-44

Modern youth is revealing daily that he too is made of the same metal that so many of his elders are made of when it comes to fighting for his rights.

This revelation was very much in evidence when a group of Howard University students won a decided victory over the Thompson Restaurant chain here this week.

Approximately thirty of these Howardites, who identified themselves as the Civil Rights Committee of the Howard University Chapter of the NAACP, went to a Thompson Restaurant at 1109 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., about 4 p.m., Saturday. Some of the group went inside to be served. They were refused but took tables and sat.

4-29-44

In the meantime the group which did not enter the place formed a picket line on the outside carrying banners with such inscriptions as "Are you for the Hitler Way—race supremacy—or are you for the American Way, Democracy?" "We die together, why can't we eat together? Different groups came in and out of the place at various intervals asking for service.

Permitted to Serve

Finally, at 8:30 p. m., the sectional supervisor of the Thompson firm, Sylvester Becker, informed the Howardites that he had been given permission to serve the group. They then ordered and ate. Two waitresses, however, refused to give any service to the group.

During the afternoon, before word was received to serve the students, a group of soldiers, wholly independent of the Howardites, came in and made the same attempt at service to no avail. They, however were ordered out by an MP for fear they might get involved should there be trouble. The students thought likewise and asked the soldiers to leave.

4-29-44

Whites Help

One white soldier who was already in Thompsons when the group entered was very much in their favor and insisted on taking a poll of the place to see if there was any resentment of the white customers to Negroes eating with them. A white woman persisted also in taking a poll and found only three out of several who objected.

Return

Sunday afternoon the Howard NAACP students returned to the same restaurant and asked the manager, Mr. Gleaton, if "the same policy as rendered at 8:30 p. m. Saturday still existed," he informed them that it did and the group was served again.

4-29-44

The group plans other demonstrations in an effort to break down racial discrimination. Spokesmen for the group contend that they have no special grievance against the restaurant nor the Thompson firm, but that the protest was instituted because there are very few downtown restaurants in which Negroes can sit and eat. Among the large group that does not cater to the Colored trade, Thompson's was considered a "good example," it was said.

The Root of the Evil

Tribune — Washington, D. C.

The conditions which prevail in Washington respecting Negroes will remain as under existing laws and customs so long as Negroes themselves are satisfied with them. If we are dissatisfied, no one will ever know it unless we tell them.

11-11-44

For the Capital of the Nation to have on the statute books any law requiring segregation based on race is the height of bigotry and intolerance, yet we find a law which requires separate schools for Negroes and non-Negroes. This law strikes at the basis of intolerance.

White and Negro children, if they haven't learned before, find out when they enter public schools that our system of government at the seat of that government makes racial distinctions. The laws governing the District are Federal laws. They are passed by both Houses of Congress, approved and signed by the President, and filed with the Secretary of State.

We are certain that the present occupant of the White House would veto such a bill if presented to him today, but he lacks the power to abolish separate schools made so by an Act of Congress.

The remedy, therefore, is either to have the act repealed, or to have it outlawed as unconstitutional through the courts. Either way will call for concerted action by Negroes, together with the support of an aroused public opinion.

11-11-44

In the recent Presidential campaign, both candidates struck at intolerance and bigotry in America, but, we dare say that neither had in mind the intolerance and bigotry practiced in Washington.

Jim crow schools must go; jim crow public places of amusement must go; jim crow public eating establishments must go; restrictive racial covenants on property must be outlawed in the Nation's Capital.

There will never be peace in Washington—if it exists elsewhere—until all of our citizens are permitted to enjoy the common rights of citizens.

A Civil Rights Bill for the District of Columbia must be passed. To pass it will call for all the support we can muster in and out of Washington.

We are fighting what is said to be the last war. That being the case, we must make certain that the victory of war will bring a victorious and honorable peace. The peace cannot be honorable unless all of those who are called upon to die to make peace possible, truly enjoy peace after the victory.

If our boys must return to a country which permits many of its States and its capital to pass laws placing racial restrictions on the extent to which democracy may be enjoyed, they might as well—indeed they do prefer—to remain on whatever soil they may be found when the war is ended.

11-11-44

Negro soldiers must not find that they can live midst greater peace in Russia, nor in China, nor yet in England. They must be made to feel that the greater privileges of freedom, of security, of equality are to be found in their native land.

There is no case so pitiful as that of the son who goes out to work for his home, and after having paid off the mortgage fears to live in it because of conditions existing therein.

The plans for world peace are rapidly taking shape. So far not a Negro has sat in on any peace conference or conference on post-war planning. Nor have we been invited to send in any plans of our own designed to make for a perfect peace. The time will come when we will be called upon and we must be ready with unanimity.

Traitors and Quislings within our ranks must go with old James Crow. Both are outlaws. All of us who really want peace and liberty must trod the rugged path together and dare any obstructionist to hurl obstacles in our path.

11-11-44

We end now as we started. The root of the evil is jim crow schools. They were the first iniquities to arise. They must be the first to be trampled.

The March on Washington Movement is linked shoulder to shoulder with the Tribune in an effort to bring here a new spirit of brotherhood, a new democracy. In furtherance of that purpose, it is sponsoring a mass meeting at the Lincoln Temple, Sunday with A. Philip Randolph, founder and president of the MOWM, and Frederick S. Weaver, first deputy recorder of Deeds, the principal speakers.

11-11-44

Racial Discrimination

In Dade County Negro school teachers lost a two year old Federal suit for higher pay. The suit charged race discrimination. The court ruled that the new method of pay, based on training and aptitude tests was legal, appeared fair and that those who passed the tests would receive higher pay, therefor there appeared to be no discrimination.

Crestview, Fla., News-Journal
March 24, 1944

In Florida, as throughout the nation, the question of race discrimination is constantly and more currently cropping up than ever before. The advance in education and understanding on the part of both the white and colored race, however, in the South in particular, has kept down crises which, a few years ago might have caused riots in any number of places. Ruling on this teacher problem and many other recent rulings in Florida and other southern states should show our trouble-mongers and riot lovers that we, in the South, are able to iron out our own problem with out the aid of the Federal government or the assistance of those above the Mason-Dixon line. In the vast majority of cases where problems of this type have been settled (?) by those who are not truly informed of our Southern understanding of such problems, bitterness, racial hatred and even riots have been the result.

17-1944 General ✓

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

Discrimination Against the Negro Encourages Juvenile Delinquency

By M. S. STUART

2-12-44

FOR this week the last paragraph of a piece on Negro jurors was being written when the daily paper interrupted with an editorial the essence of which seeks to refute the contention that there is relation between juvenile delinquency and "the swoon-croon-swing-and-sway popular music of the day." Yielding to the hot fever of inspiration for this subject, that piece on Negro jurors has been sidetracked until next week.

Mr. Stuart

An impartial, retrospective examination of the relevant conditions will reveal that there is a very strong relation between certain types. The first link in moving towards a conclusion on this thought may be found in the answer to the following question: Is there relation between the low morale of American youth and the discriminatory limitations of the Negro in American life? "Fantastic," you may say on first blush. ""You are only indulging a specious, wishful-thinking argument against racial circumscription." But let's see about that. Though little noted or conceded by white leaders, the influence of the Negro, chained down to a low level of culture, on the whole American situation is demoralizing not only through certain types of music of which he is the inspirational origin, but also as a result of certain other expressions of character. all of which spring from the limitations in which he is forced to live.

2-12-44

THE TAIL WAGS THE DOG

Influence of an unwholesome nature seems to become effective more readily than the wholesome. Certainly, ten per cent may strongly flavor 90 per cent, depending upon the nature of the relative elements and the conditions under which brought it into contact. It is not easy to keep youth up to high levels of culture, even if no tempting conditions or objects be constantly dangled before it as countering, offsetting agencies. Now, when the very authorities who preach the nobler ways of life to their children openly violate those virtues in the presence of their children, what may you expect of them?

BUT this is only one of the related parts of the whole picture. The entire cultural atmosphere is polluted by the cramped confines to which the Negro is relegated. Kept down in the lower brackets of American civilization, he naturally sings the songs and acts the parts consonant with the low pressure conditions imposed upon him. But the atmospheric influence which he is compelled to generate in his low state cannot be so confined. It spreads out to contaminate all whom it touches.

2-12-44

MUSIC THE EXPRESSION OF THE INNER MAN

Children like music, especially funny music. The Negro is naturally musical. He has turned to, originated and sung the type of music which is expressive of the conditions of life to which he is confined. Encouraged in comedy and foolishness, he originated music of that nature. Hindered, frustrated, limited, the music which has flowed out of his soul has been notes of despair, of rollicking desperation. He has sung in a sort of don't-give-a-damness tone. His swaggering, sloppy manners and slangy language have been a type of "whistling through the grave yard," a kind of consolation in sorrows about which he could do nothing.

EVEN though ever so subconsciously and unintentional, white youth and Negro youth have been absorbing many of these characteristics. The cure: Lift up the Negro.

Dental Group Defers Action On Negro

Journal & Guide — Norfolk Va

ATLANTA, Ga., (ANP) — The Georgia Dental Association Monday unanimously voted to defer action for a year on recommendation of Dr. J. H. Steagall, retiring president, that Negro dentists be allowed to attend scientific sessions of the association. The action was taken after one member said racial conditions were at present in a disturbed state and that more time should be permitted before taking definite steps.

5-20-44

Steagall had said at the opening session of the annual convention that dental progress among Negroes had been unusually slow and recommended admitting Negroes to scientific sessions for educational purposes.

17-1944

Otis Johnson
Daily Worker - New York, N.Y.

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

If I am not mistaken, Gov. Dewey recently, in response to a question by a newspaper reporter, stated that he had signed extradition papers ordering the return of Otis Johnson, 15-year-old Negro, to South Carolina for trial, only upon assurance that a fair trial would be granted. He added that the boy was now free, implying that a trial in that state had freed him. 8-28-44

But the actual facts of the way in which the boy secured his freedom reflect gravely upon the treatment the Negro people can expect at the hands of a vote-currying demagogue. Habeas corpus proceedings were instituted in the Supreme Court, in the Bronx, and Mr. Justice Aaron J. Levy freed the boy on the basis that the lad was not 16, his crime was merely juvenile delinquency and he was consequently not subject to extradition. A court in New York City, in short, and not in South Carolina, gave the Negro boy freedom. Could it be that this experienced public prosecutor, surrounded also by learned legal talent, had a momentary lapse of memory and forgot that an assault by a boy under 16 was not an extraditable offense in New York? Or is it possible that the presidential aspirant was pursuing the dangerous game of cooperation with anti-democratic bolters in South Carolina for the purpose of seducing support for the ticket?

Whatever the cause, Dewey's action was of a piece with his summary treatment of the report of the Dewey-appointed commission on discrimination — another coy attempt to wheedle support in the South. Contrast this skullduggery with the President's creation of FEPC and decisive action in Philadelphia, and you will learn for whom the Negro people will vote this November.

A LAWYER.

The After Election

Tribune - Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON SCENE

11-11-44

By Edgar Brown

(The opinions expressed by this columnist do not necessarily reflect the editorial opinion of the Washington Tribune.—The Editor.)

The voters at the height of World War II, will have gone peacefully to the ballot box and re-elected or elected a President for the next four years by the time this column appears.

November 1, 1944, it is anyone's guess. Whoever it is the country must still be made conscious that the 13,000,000 colored Americans expect a radically better deal in the future, on the home front and abroad, especially for our million service men and women in the Army and Navy. 11-11-44

If we can whip the Nazis and the Japs we must strike down jim crow here to make the victory a reality to colored people. It is an all out, uncompromising militant fight on all fronts for equal rights and justice under the constitution, North and South.

The Presidnt, the Congress, the press and the radio must be even more articulate on these propositions of decency and the dignity of human personality. Full citizenship must be gained by unceasing mass pressure upon Congress, the White House, and at Albany, Springfield, Jefferson City, Harrisburg, Annapolis, Richmond, Indianapolis, Montgomery, Austin, Sacremento, and every one of the other State capitals and the nation's capital at Washington.

* * *

A UNITED STATES 10-POINT FRONT

A united racial front for all humanity and unlimited security must be the order of the day in the United States. 11-11-44

1. Mass action without regard to race, creed, or color in an all inclusive program of integration. 2. Broadening and deepening of social security and national welfare laws. 3. Reconversion of industry and full employment in private and public work.

4. Universal compulsory military training on an unsegregated basis and no jim crow. 5. Federal statue nullifying all jim crow State laws. 6. Federal statute authorizing punishment and heavy fines for any form of public discrimination and such abuses in civil and military affairs.

7. Use of the armed services to prohibit mob rule, riots, and disfranchisement. 8. Absolute political independence and action. 9. Opposition to foreign ideoligies and narrow nationalism. 10. War on Government, management, and labor organizations practicing unconstitutional racial discrimiation.

CAMPAIGN MUST GO ON

The Republican, Democratic, PAC orators and strategists will not get $10 daily expense allowance and $100 per speech, now that the partisan political campaign is ended. 11-11-44

It is not only a question of who is elected to State national offices but also equally pertinent is the question whether all these good speakers and race champions will hibernate for another four years after election or stay on the firing line against the common enemy.

The national Negro Council calls upon all to rally to the uncompleted task of demanding that President Roosevelt as commander-in-chief, now as before November 7 to court martial Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell for the reported slur of returning colored veterans as first published by Harry McAlpin, White House press correspondent, in the leading colored weekly newspapers.

The great dailies, the Chicago Tribune and the Washington Times-Herald were the first newspapers to publish the protest resolution sent by the National Negro Council to the President calling for positive action before election day to discipline this prejudical officer. 11-11-44

Now the election is over, let us all unite to back up this demand to remove General Somervell from command of the U.S. Army Services as No. 1 on the Race's must program for the alleged state, "I would like to throw all the coons in the middle of the desert."

Discrimination

11-15-44

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

No other white man has ever hit the nail squarely on the head as that mighty man of war Wendell Willkie. Courier-Journal

Subversive forces all over America oppose the Negro. Does not our government have to compel American industrialists to allow the Negro to work? Any man who would deny the Negro equal advantage in industry is not only hostile to the Negro but treacherous to his country. Full-blooded American Caucasian citizens would die for every iota of their own but begrudge the poor Negro the opportunity to have a decent house and his children bread and raiment.

Look at the army and navy. Look at even our schools and colleges. Look at the American Medical Association. Look at the heartless ungodly discrimination against homeless Negro children. Look at the discrimination against Negro school teachers forced to go out of their own state for necessary education and then defrauded in their salaries on one pretext or another.

Irvington, Ky. Louisville Ky. O. SINGLETON.

11-15-44

WRITER PRESENTS WORKABLE SOLUTION TO DISCRIMINATION

Tribune - Philadelphia, Pa.

10-7-44

By WM. B. CARTER, JR.

Harry A. Overstreet in a recent series of signed articles in the Saturday Review of Literature attempts and does well that which so many other white writers have missed. That is, he establishes a sane, sound approach to the tumorous race problem.

The Saturday Review of Literature is an organ designed more or less for the writing group, both the creative man and the technician. That makes Overstreet's approach different because he is dealing with a set of people who are in a position to mold opinions, for either the betterment or the detriment of the Negro. In his first of two articles, Images and the Negro, he says, "Fiction writers have been among the most powerful creators of images. They have in large measures been responsible for many of the false and misleading images of the Negro that persist in the white man's mind.

"For the most part they have used him as either material for the white man's entertainment or as evidence to prove the white man's superiority. Or they have fought the good fight for him; but in so doing have made him either into a type too good for life or into an object of pity, not respect. Rarely has there been among fiction writers a sense of psychological obligation to build the kind of impartial image of the Negro as a whole human being that would make him truly understood by the whites." 10-7-44

That to me is one of the most significant paragraphs in the whole article, as a matter of fact seldom do you see such truth from the hand of a person so racially detached from

The thing that makes Overstreet click where so many of his colleagues have failed is the fact that he is analytical enough to see the REAL problems that effect us, and then can turn about with concrete counter-proposals that are curative. For instance, he says, "Great harm has been done the Negro by professional humorists, who have made him into a source of inexhaustible white laughter. Irvin Cobb has one of his characters protest, 'I ain't a problem, I'se a pusson; I craves to be so regarded.' But Cobb and his fellow professonals have never so regarded him. They have made him into something very like a playsome dog, whose antics we enjoy—until he jumps on the sofa. Then we put him in his proper place by a stern, 'Down'!" 10-7-44

But Overstreet proposes this " . . . by the turn of a phrase, or by a simple description of a Negro character, they (the writer) can sharpen the racial conflict or lessen it. Their task now—if they care about lessening it—is to decide how they can honestly portray the Negro in such ways as to make him respected and liked."

On the other hand Overstreet recognizing that the Negro writer has a duty, he outlines in his last article, "The Negro Writer As Spokesman," the best approach that can be made from within the problem. He says, "The Negro writer of fiction is inevitably a spokesman for his people. He is not free to write what he pleases. Such freedom is reserved for the whites. It is of little moment if a white novelist depicts white characters who are wholly despicable. Every white reader knows that such characters are in a minority and that the white race as a whole will go on quite safely in spite of them. Not so if the Negro writer depicts Negroes who are despicable. 10-7-44

"The Negro writer, therefore, has a double obligation: to truth; and to the effect upon his readers of the particular truth he selects . . . must he therefore be dishonest in his portrayals? Must he whitewash his characters? Obviously not: for truth is a wide domain . . . he can choose the characters that will do his people honor instead of harm."

I say then, Harry A. Overstreet's attempt at a solution to this thing called, "the race problem," is good. He is objective enough to see all sides of the issue and from this observation he has drawn some constructive suggestions that if heeded, will be another great avenue open for the breaking down of the prejudice barrier.

From Bullets To Shovels, Fate Of Artillery Units

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

3-25-44

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) — Word was received last week that the 795th and 732nd Field Artillery battalions had been relieved of their field artillery duties and were now receiving engineer training. The 732nd was transferred to Camp Pickett, Va., and the 795th is stationed at Fort Jackson, S. C.

Many officers and men of the units are said to have actually shed tears when orders were received in regards to the changeover. Some of the non-commissioned officers in the two outfits had been training in advanced field artillery tactics for over three years. Both of these units have been commended frequently by inspectors as being the best artillery troops in the second army.

3-25-44

Many say it is believed that this move is a part of the policy of the war department which was uncovered in interviews with Secretary of War Stimson recently. Almost simultaneously as these units transferred, the 16th Separate Field Artillery Training battalion was organized occupying the same area. The training unit will train in 17 week periods.

3-25-44

White officers in the section are as disgusted as troops of the organizations. Vets who spent two years training these men to be crack artillerymen told new officers opening the training battalion that "it is no use to train Negroes to be field artillerymen because they would be transferred to quartermaster and engineer outfits later anyhow."

OPEN LETTER TO OFFICIALS OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Guardian—Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen: 12-16-44

During recent months accusations have been made against your Company by citizens of New York in which you have been charged with open and flagrant violations of the laws of the State of New York, the Constitution of the Federal Government, and the policies of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

On the afternoon of November 9, 1944, I telephoned your Reservation Bureau for Pullman accommodations to Greensboro, North Carolina, and was given space on Train Number 139 in Pullman car S 65, berth 6, for use on November 22, 1944. On the evening of November 9, I stopped at the Pennsylvania Station to secure said reservation. Upon giving the information relative to the accommodations desired, I was startled by the first question directed at me by the agent on duty: "Is this reservation for you or for someone else?" I replied by asking wha tdifference did it make as to whom it was for since I was able to pay for it. Your agent further replied that the Pennsylvania could not be responsible for me if I [illegible] such a trip. After considerable discussion, he decided to consult a Supervisor for further instruction and left the window for one-half hour as a line of restless patrons stood behind me.

12-16-44

After the agent's return, he tried to insist that I purchase accommodations to Washington only. This request was firmly denied. I insisted upon a round trip ticket to Greensboro and return and Pullman berth reservations as well. Finally, he sold me the ticket with a berth going to Greensboro, but no provisions for a return trip.

In my opinion, your Company has entered into a Catilinian conspiracy with another railroad to defy laws of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. You are holding in contempt the laws of State of New York. You are transgressing upon the basic rights of twelve millions of colored citizens many of whom are dying that your Company might have the right to exist. Such an unholy alliance with transportation concerns that practice segregation in the form of "Jim-Crowism" is contrary to the democratic ideals upon which America was founded. Instead of looking upon the Pennsylvania Railroad as a great gate-way to freedom, I am compelled to think of it as the arch exponent of chicanery and duplicity.

12-16-44

In 1934 when railroads were losing money, agents from the Southern railroad visited my office and begged for the opportunity to transport colored passengers to New York to attend a Convention. Five years ago, one of these same agents made all arrangements with your railroad and his Company for me to take a trip to North Carolina and return.

The concocted plan is doomed to failure. You cannot sweep back the restless tides of a vast ocean with a broom. Public decency and Public Opinion are too strong in our national life to permit such acts to go unrebuked. In the interest of national unity and morale during these critical days, may I beseech you as officials of a great industry to live up to the principles of justice, integrity and honor by accepting all law-abiding Americans as first-class citizens.

Yours very truly,
JAMES EGERT ALLEN,
Pres. New York State Conference of N. A. A. C. P. Branches.

From the Readers

PM

'Religious Preference'

Dear Editor:

In re Arnold Windman's letter discussing the State anti-discrimination bills:

Mr. Windman takes exception to the "religious preference" dotted-line on university-entry forms, calling them a means of holding to minority quotas. This fill-in appears not so much as an aid to the quota system as a means of orientation from newcomers through the Newman clubs, Hillel Foundations, Christian societies and exclusionist fraternities. Via the matriculation files, these groups seek out their co-religionists and, under the guise of helping them through the bewildering first months at college, drew them off into the church-inspired segregation groups.

The existence on state and municipal campuses of the fraternities (which are almost always mono-religious or single-race in membership) and the church-synagogue societies is the real travesty on democratic education. Men and women have often spent four years at our "enlightened" schools in extra-curricular association with only Catholics or only Jews or only Protestants or only Negroes or only whites. The objectionable entry-blank line usually appears because of group requests and pressures, rather than from predisposition by the universities. Hence, the prime error is in the weakness in policy of the schools in reference to the societies. This fault is—and in some colleges, has been—rectified by eliminating or democratizing the clubs.

12-17-44

New York M. B.

Jamacians Jim-Crowed In Negro Hotel

Birmingham Weekly Review Ala.

"CHI'S PERSHING HOTEL UNDER FIRE"

12-16-44

(By O. T. Shelton)

CHICAGO — (PPNS) — The unveiling of a life of horror existing beneath the polished exterior of the swanky Pershing hotel was made this week when the death of Michael Myers, one of the group of Jamacians brought to this state to supplement the manpower shortage, was reported after attempts to suppress the scandal had failed.

Young Michael reportedly met his death after contracting a contagious disease, which resulted from substandard health conditions and facilities imposed upon ninety of the Jamacian group who were forced to live in one large room. Herded like cattle into their stuffy quarters, the men bunk on army cots that crowd every inch of available space. A reeking odor emits from scattered garbage and other refuse that litter the floor, while proper ventilation is difficult because of the large number occupying the room.

The men go for weeks without change of linen, and the lack of chairs, lockers or other useful furniture necessitates the piling of their clothing on the floor. They have access to a toilet with water pressure so low that only one inch of water fills the commode.

The cost per man for these "accomodations" is $3.50 per week, making a total income for the management of $1,260 a month. These unbelivable conditions that exist in this secluded portion of the hotel is in marked contrast wit hthe finery accorded regular guests.

12-16-44

The men are ostracised and not allowed to communicate with the other guests. They are employed by the Union Stockyards and upon arriving from work must go immediately to their quarters, using the side of the lobby to gain entrance.

O. T. Shelton, the writer, who made an unofficial investigation, of the case, places the blame on the WMC, the hotel management and Atty. Bentley Cyrus, who acts as adviser and consultant for the men.

17-1944

Federal Discrimination

PM-New York, N.Y.

Dear Editor:

I have just read your editorial *Where Jim Crow Leads.* 1-12-44

For a long time I have been personally disgusted with your editorials and other news comments relative to the race question. You, in your paper, and other straight- and right-thinking whites do a lot of "yelling" about discrimination as it concerns private or corporate individuals and the black American.

You and the others do nothing about the discriminating tactics of the Federal Government itself. Harp more on that. The Federal Government should clean its own house before it requires its individual citizens to clean theirs.

In practically every phase of civil Federal employment there is discrimination, either directly or indirectly.

In the armed services of this Nation, discrimination is the order of the day. The Government itself violates its own Selective Service Act. 1-12-44

I, a black American, realize that to me comes all of the liabilities and none of the assets of citizenship. I can be ordered to give up my life for my country, but my country, even in its ill hours, struggling for its existence, thinks I am not worthy of equal opportunity.

If I were a white businessman, I would fight all Government orders against racial discrimination on the grounds of hypocrisy. 1-12-44

If you are going to fight discrimination, get at its core, or shut up.

WALTER H. PETERS, JR
New York

The Government does discriminate and, more particularly, the armed services, and PM has said plenty about that. The fact, however, that the dice are loaded, as far as the Army and Navy and even some other sections of the Government are concerned, doesn't justify total pessimism or abandonment of the fight in areas where progress can be made.—ED

At Color Line

4-14-44

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Declaring that there is an axis inspired drive here in this country to divide the American people through racial and religious hatred and acts of violence against racial and religious minorities, speakers at a dinner Wednesday of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties asked for united and aggressive action by all groups of society in an effort to wipe out discrimination.

A mesage from President Roosevelt, signed by William D. Hassett, secretary, stated:

"The President is always glad to hear of activities undertaken to promote the spirit of unity and tolerance among all citizens. He asks me to send hearty greetings to all who attend the dinner for racial and national unity to be given by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties Sunday evening. He hopes the dinner will be an outstanding contribution to the achievement of that unity so essential to winning the war and securing an enduring peace." 4-14-44

Wagner Calls For Impartial Justice

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

5-11-44

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Economic and political equality were urged by Senator Robert Wagner (D. of N. Y.) this week in a speech released here but delivered in New York on the occasion of presentation of the Clendenin award to A. Philip Randolph president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters at Carnegie Hall. Mr. Randolph was being honored by the Workers Defense League for "distinguished services in behalf of the rights of labor".

The Senator gave his complete endorsement to the need for a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee, and indicated he would move for the establishment of such an agency.

"The problem of justice for the Negro is not of concern to the Negro alone," he declared. "If we in America cannot solve our own minority problems, by uniting all of our people into one harmonious commonwealth, what hope or prospect is there for the future of the world."

"Never before in our history was it so critically important, that we put an end to the discrimination and the prejudices which are a blight upon the name of our democracy," he said. 5-11-44

He cited his experiences and difficulties in getting through Congress the many liberal labor bills of which he has been author. He said the Negro is up against the same kind of opposition.

"Today," he said, "there are other unfair labor practices, directed particularly against the Negro, which still remain. They still remain despite the valiant efforts of President Roosevelt and the Fair Employment Practice Committee to do away with them. I believe firmly that we must have a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee, strengthened by all the support that can be given to it by an Act of Congress. Toward that end, I pledge to you a continuation of my efforts to bring about this most necessary action."

Anti-Negro Signs Flood Northwest

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announces that travelers from the Pacific Northwest and along the West Coast indicate that the area is virtually flooded with anti-Negro signs in restaurants, lunch rooms, bus stations, and even sandwich counters on ferry boats.

The signs read: "We Do Not Solicit Colored Trade"; "We Serve White Only"; and "We Reserve the Right to Refuse Service to Anyone."

A bus terminal in Seattle and a sandwich counter on the ferry boats between Seattle and Bremerton, Wash., both carry the signs, according to travelers. Blame is placed upon the huge influx of Southern whites and Negroes, both bringing with them their Dixie habits. 4-3-44

The legal department of the NAACP has prepared a memorandum of advice on legal procedure for its branches to follow in campaigns for the removal of the signs. In Wisconsin and Nebraska the NAACP secured an interpretation that the state civil rights laws prohibited such signs.

General

Discrimination Is Attacked By Nat'l Group

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Robeson Given Award For Blow

Negroes Ask Damages; Ry. Refused 'Em Food

Advertiser-
Montg. Ala. 5-10-44

WASHINGTON, May 9—(U.P.)—Two negroes today filed complaints with the Interstate Commerce Commission asking $2.500 damages from the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio railroad, which, they said, refused them dining car service in alleged violation of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Another complainant, Yolanda Barnett of New York, asked ICC to authorize $2.500 damages on grounds that while traveling in a Pullman on the Texas Pacific railway last February she was refused a space in a section of the dining car reserved for negro passengers. 5-10-44

The negro complaints, John L. Le Floure and Alfred S. Crishon, both of Mobile, Ala., charged that while traveling on a G.M&O. train from Meridian, Miss., to Mobile they were refused food in the diner and were made ill as a result.

Say It Is Duty Of Whites To End Discrimination

Shepard Tells Interracialists Time Draws Near

RALEIGH, N. C. — (ANP) — D. James E. Shepard, for 32 years president of North Carolina College, told the state interracial commission assembled here Thursday night with the 32nd annual North Carolina Conference for Social Service that "The Negro believes that the task of the white man in America is to see that discrimination because of race or creed in war industry, governmental bureaus and agencies and in the armed forces be wiped out."

In a rousing speech of unprecedented courage for a state school administrator, the venerable North Carolina college head told the group that Negroes should have economic freedom, justice in the courts, equal teachers' salaries and the right to sit on juries. He also went on record as opposing efforts to extend segregation in the use of public facilities. 5-2-44

WANT TO VOTE

"Opportunity to exercise the right and obligation to vote and perform other duties incumbent upon full citizens of the United States should be guaranteed to all citizens," Shepard declared.

Asserting that North Carolina, though not perfect in its racial relations, is rapidly progressing in its democratic and Christian conception of its duties toward Negroes, Shepard condemned the "white supremacy" legislature and Richmond, Ky.; Fenton B. Sands, New York City, N. Y.; Harold E. Ward, Flint, Mich.; Flight Officers Edward S. Pressly, Chicago, Ill.; Wendell R. Smith, Des Moines, Ia.; Alphonse C. Toler, Bluefield, W. Va.

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the week

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Nation's YWCA Head Asks F. D. R. to Ban Race Separation in the Armed Forces

1-8-44

By CARL MURPHY

Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham of New York is president of the national board of the YWCA. Some months ago she wrote a strong letter to the White House urging the President to put an end to segregation in the armed services.

It is marked with such dignity and sweet reasonableness that, coming from the national board of the Young Women's Christian Association, it is worthy of widest publicity. Here it is in part:

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

"Many of us at the National Board of the YWCA . . . should like . . . to urge upon you that you use the power and prestige of your high office, as President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of its armed forces, to abolish racial segregation in the armed services of the nation.

Destroys National Unity

"With you we believe that racial strife destroys national unity at home and renders us suspect abroad.

"We further believe that until the Federal Government ceases practices of separation, the efforts of other groups are muted. 1-8-44

"We have evidence of this, and should like to cite just one example. When a YWCA group protested seating practices which segregated colored patrons in an Illinois theatre, such segregation being in violation of the Civil Rights statutes of that State, the telling, crushing answer received was that as long as the U.S. Navy could 'get away with it' at the nearby Great Lakes Naval Station, there was no cause for the theatre management to be too greatly alarmed. 1-8-44

2nd Class Citizenship

"In addition to this, involuntary separation, which always carries with it for the group set apart against its own volition a stigma difficult to bear under any circumstances, becomes a veritable badge of second-class citizenship when it stems from the Federal Government.

"We believe that this must cease, not only because—as you have so truly said—the integrity of our nation and our war aims is at stake in our attitude toward minority groups at home, but also because if we wish to vindicate the principles of freedom and equality and democracy upon which this na-

tion was based, we must solve the question of race in the United States.

"There is nothing in social evolution, we believe, to prove that separation solves such problems, but much evidence that unity does.

Practical Demonstration

"Our own experience, in attempting to build a fellowship uniting all women and girls of whatever race, creed, or nationality (we are committed to our purposes) has given us practical demonstration of this within the YWCA.

"On the other hand, the evidence seems to point to the conclusion that many instances of recent clashes between white and colored servicemen and civilians have deep roots in the continuation of the undemocratic practice of separation of service people on account of race.

"Great harm has been done to the morale of colored people, and our democracy has suffered because of the mishandling and mistreatment of colored Americans in segregated units of the armed forces.

Speak Out Strongly

"We believe that great good would result if you would speak out strongly and clearly against such separation.

"It is true, indeed, that all true Americans must increasingly accept the responsibilities that go with democratic privileges.

"We respectfully submit, Mr. President, that your leadership now is vital to our country's future."

Women Take Leadership

Here is as clear and forceful a statement as has come from any national organization on the question of segregation. It is entirely appropriate that it should come from the Young Women's Christian Association.

It takes the high ground that Federal segregation on the ground of race

1. Destroys unity;
2. Violates national principles of freedom and equality and makes a mockery of our war aims;
3. Creates unlawfully a second-class citizenship for colored people;
4. Provides a false model for other groups to follow; and
5. Violates State Civil Rights statutes. 1-8-44

Why FDR Hasn't Spoken

Mrs. Ingraham believes that the President should speak out clearly and strongly against race segregation in the Army and Navy.

The President would do so if, as was the case with Abraham Lincoln, he felt that that was the only way to win the war. What we now know is that delay in winning the war can be almost as tragic as losing it.

France was one of the winners of World War I, but the loss of her young men made her collapse in World War II inevitable.

Delay Means Lives Lost

America united can win the war quicker than America divided. Failure to solve the race question is costing us the full co-operation of our colored allies now.

Prolongation of the war spells additional lives of our own boys who might remain alive except that Roosevelt, like Lincoln, defers, delays, and suspends bold and courageous action that is fortified by every lesson of evolution in the history books.

It seems to me that readers of the AFRO-AMERICAN should do three things NOW, TODAY, AT ONCE.

Write to the President

First—Write to President Roosevelt, the White House, Washington, D.C., urging him to abolish racial separation in the armed forces as a national necessity in order to hasten the end of the war.

Second — Send Mrs. Ingraham's letter to your branch YWCA, YMCA, church, lodge, and every other organization to which you belong. Ask them to pass a resolution approving the Ingraham letter and mail it to the White House.

Third—Today, sit down and write to Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York. Tell her that she is right; that Christian fellowship has no place in it for racial segregation; and that her letter to the President demonstrates the type of leadership of which all women, all Americans can be proud.

A hundred letters to the President will make him think; a thousand will impress him; five thousand will give him real concern. 1-8-44

How can Mr. Roosevelt know what you want unless you tell him?

Write:

President Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.

CHINA SPEAKS

May Jim Crow and the
Poll Tax Be Defeated
In the Coming ear

By LIU LIANG-MO

OUT goes the old year; in comes the new year. What has the old year meant to us? 1943 has been a year of turning point for the United Nations. We began that year with the victory of Stalingrad, and mankind will never forget how gallantly the Red Army men had fought. From then on the Nazi Army goes down, down and down, and they have never been able to recover. The backbone of the Nazi Army was crushed at Stalingrad.

Mr. Liu Liang-Mo

We end this year with the downfall of Mussolini, with the blitz on Berlin, and with gaining on all the fronts. We end this year with a Cairo conference, a Teheran conference, and a strong unity among the United Nations, especially between America, England, Soviet Russia and China.

The Japanese announced on the New Year's day of 1943 that in the year 1943, they are going to: (1) Conquer the whole of China; (2) Invade India; (3) Attack Australia and force it to surrender. Where are the Japanese today? They failed to achieve all these boasts and they are nearer to their doom than they dare to think.

SOME GAINS AND SOME LOSSES

To the Chinese people, it is in 1943 that the Chinese Exclusion Act in America was repealed, and that China participated as an equal partner with America and Great Britain at the Cairo conference. We end this year with a victory over the Japanese forces at China's "Rice Bowl," and with the news that the Japanese soldiers and people are sick and tired of their war.

Indeed, 1943 has been a year of turning point, and we must thank all our fighting men, especially the Red Army, for that.

BUT, 1943 has not been a perfect year. To the Negro people, though it has been a year when the FEPC was reorganized, it also has been a year of race riots and Jim Crow in the Army and Navy. To the Indian people it has been a year of starvation and suppression, with their leaders still in prison. To the Italian people though, it has been a year of liberation, but it is also a year of disappointment by the fact that the AMG supported the little King and Gen. Bagdolio and not the people. There is a tendency on the part of America and Great Britain to play along with the little kings in Europe who used to oppress their own people, and that is what is worrying all the people in the world.

'YEAR OF VICTORY' AHEAD

In America, 1943 began with all the reactionary forces laying low, and ends with fascists active everywhere with the people still unaware of the dangers of native fascism, and with a threat of inflation. America is facing a great danger, and the people do not know it. In China, our native fascists are still very strong.

1944 will be the "Year of Victory" for the United Nations. It will be in 1944 that Hitler and his Army will be defeated. It will be in 1944 that a large scale counter-attack will be launched against Japan. Therefore we must welcome **1944** with open arms.

SOME WISHES FOR THE NEW YEAR

But this is a war against **fascism** not only from without, but **also** from within. This is a war of liberation not only for the **people** suffering under the enemy, but **also** for our own people. May I **wish** that in 1944, the United **Nations** and we the people of the **world** will have more unity among **us**, make more effort in our fight for liberation, and be more aware of the presence and threat of **those** "native fascists." They are planning to steal our peace after we have won the war, as they did in the last war. We must not let them do it again. May I wish that Jim Crow and poll tax will be defeated in 1944.

AS a New Year's message from the people of the East, I want to quote Dr. C. L. Hsia's speech at the Nobel Dinner. "The peoples of the West must take the peoples of Asia seriously in their striving for freedom.

"We are anxiously watching to see whether the leaders in the older democracies meant what they said. When destiny is in our own hands, we are determined to stamp out poverty and ignorance, oppression and injustice within, we will wage a relentless war against external aggression in every form, and we will do our duty to the utmost as member of the United Nations, in the maintenance of peace and order." (N. Y. Times, Dec. 11, 1943.)

ARMY POLICY

Segregation and
Discrimination Are
Undemocratic, Un-American

Courier-Pittsburg, Pa. 1-1-44

By HORACE R. CAYTON

THERE'S a corny dodge that the Army has tried to get away with that should be spiked. The argument is that segregation is not discrimination. Here's how it works: Negro soldiers are on a post and not allowed in any of the post exchanges except one which is designated for colored troops. But this is O. K., according to the Army, because white soldiers are not allowed in the so-called Negro post exchanges. That's segregation but it's not discrimination; therefore, it's o.k. with the basic law of the land and the spirit and letter of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. That's the dodge, but the question is, who started it, what's its purpose and who wants it?

Mr. Cayton

Yes, it's o.k., says the Army, because we're trying as hard to keep white soldiers away from Negroes as we are to keep Negroes away from whites. Segregation is not discrimination and we can prove that Negro soldiers get the same uniforms, the same pay and more or less the same facilities. Well, as the old Negro used to say, that may be all right with you but it ain't all right with me and God and the Constitution. The question isn't that of segregation as against discrimination; what we're kicking about is both. Of course some Negroes agree with the Army—some Negroes have always agreed since the "big gate" days and since the days of the slave quarters and the big house with its house Negroes as opposed to the field hands.

FI ST TO ATTACK JIM CROW SET-UP

But of those that don't agree, probably the best example is Winfred Lynn. In 1943 Winfred Lynn, of Jamaica, L. I., was notified by his draft board that he was in class 1-A. At that time he wrote the following letter: "Gentlemen: I am in receipt of my draft reclassification notice. Please be informed that I am ready to serve in any unit of the armed forces of my country which is not segregated by race. Unless I am assured that I can serve in a mixed regiment and that I will not be compelled to serve in a unit undemocratically selected as a Negro group, I will refuse to report for induction." 1-1-44

THIS letter was the beginning of the famous Lynn case and was the first important legal attack on military jim-crow. At the present time Lynn is in the Army but the case is being prosecuted by the American Civil Liberties Union, with Arthur Garfield Hayes serving as trial lawyer.

GENERAL HERSHEY GIVES ANSWER

The Lynn case takes up two interesting and vital points. First, is segregation in itself discrimination? Second, is a jim crow Army compatible with a war alleged to be fought for democratic gains? On the first point the case will decide, if it goes to the Supreme court and certainly there's every prospect that it will, whether segregation can be practiced by the Federal government itself. It's not surprising to find cases of Southern states where the principle of segregation is upheld (and I'm talking about segregation now, not discrimination) but it's quite a different thing to have it sanctioned by the action of the Federal government itself on a national scale.

17-1944 Georgia

Around the Circle

Telegraph Macon, Ga.

By EUGENE ANDERSON

WAITING FOR FLAG—J. T. Thompson of Hawkinsville says the Martin-Thompson firm is ready to build a new snow house for Forsyth just as soon as the government authorities give the signal.

"We are merely waiting on a priority," says Mr. Thompson, "and as soon as permission is given, we are ready to build the new picture house."

ANDERSON

The Rose theater, which has served the Forsyth public so well for the past several years, was thoroughly overhauled when the new owners came into possession a few months ago; and it serves its good purpose even now; but the new theater is to be built and equipped on the lot adjoining the City Drug Store, operated by Mayor Ashley Phinazee and facing the courthouse square; one great feature will be a balcony for Negro patrons.

The question of providing accommodations fo rthe Negroes was discussed durtions for the Negroes was discussed durshow, but fear of misbehavior was said to defeat the movement.

Martin & Thompson have provided such accommodations for the Negroes in other show houses, however, and have never had cause to regret.

In several communities about the size of Fort Valley or Forsyth operators of picture shows say that the Negroes who attend the shows are not usually of the class that are guilty of misconduct; and they make desirable patrons.

Segregation, Yes--- Discrimination, No

Constitution — Atlanta, Ga.

Segregation of the races in Atlanta and Georgia is a legal separation and so recognized. It was devised as best for the integrity of the two races. The Constitution believes, now as in the past, that separation as provided by law is for the best interests of both races, but consistently has pointed out that such separation was never meant to mean, as it too often means, discrimination against, and exploitation of, the Negro citizen.

The law provides that segregation means equal facilities. Now comes the Urban League, composed of Atlanta's leading Negro citizens, businessmen, teachers, ministers, and so on, with a report for the Atlanta Board of Education.

It is factual, statistical, and it does not attack segregation. It merely calls attention to one of our basic problems and reveals that we have not lived up to the duty imposed on us by segregation.

Atlanta has 26,000 Negro children of school age. That is a little more than one-third of Atlanta's total school-age population.

12-18-44

The report discloses that Atlanta has not met the problem nearly so well as Houston and Dallas, or Jacksonville and Nashville, cities of comparable size. Atlanta, with 26,000 Negro school children, has .5 schools per 1,000 population. Houston, with only 18,000 Negro children, supplies 1.7 schools per 1,000 children, and Jacksonville, with but 10,046 Negro children, offers 2.6 schools per thousand Negro pupils.

12-18-44

It also reveals that because of this inadequacy of buildings, Negro children receive only 3 1-2 hours' schooling per day as against six for white children; the library, vocational training, public health and other school faciilties, even to the number of books available, are half or less for Negro children. The amount spent per pupil, during the year 1941-42 was $37.50 for Negro school children as against $108.70 per white pupil. In short, in almost every phase of educational opportunity the Negro child has not been treated fairly, nor has the requirement of the law been met.

The League makes recommendations, asking for the same teacher-pupil rate, equalization of per pupil expenditure, and the number of books per pupil. Also recommended are additional buildings and equipment, emphasis being put on the need for a high school convenient to the Negro population.

The cost would be great, but Atlanta, searching its heart and conscience, can no longer hide the fact of this discrimination and cannot further support it. A beginning should be made toward solving this, one of our great problems of justice and right, looking toward the improvement of our whole community.

V

About Discrimination

Pittsburgh Courier

Historian Goes South, Learns Something New

11-25-44

Pittsburgh, Pa.

FORT VALLEY, Ga.—(ANP)—Speaking in the college auditorium before a large audience of students and townspeople, Emil Ludwig, noted historian, called for strong measures for Germany in arranging a durable peace.

"The Germans," said Ludwig, "are a people notable for their respect for force only. If they are treated with gentleness they believe that those who so treat them are weak."

He advocated a long period of occupation, total disarmament and a long period of re-education in democracy for the German youth.

LEARNS OF SOUTH

In a round-table session with Fort Valley faculty members following his lecture, Dr. Ludwig took occasion to inform himself regarding the peculiarities of the race question in America, with which he is not informed. As one of the examples of the peculiarities of the German character, Dr. Ludwig had said in his lecture that in America, for example, every railroad conductor was the people's friend, performing such gentle tasks as holding babies for women and acting with the greatest kindness toward passengers; whereas in Germany the conductors examined passenger's tickets as though hoping to find something wrong with it, and speaking in terms of greatest harshness to all pasengers in order to show authority.

11-25-44

It was suggested to Dr. Ludwig that the conduct of the German conductors to whom he referred sounded a great deal like that of the conduct of conductors on American railways toward Negro passengers, and that for this reason his audience had failed to grasp his point, so illustrated, as to the great difference between the German and the American character. Dr. Ludwig was interested to know this and stated that he would not use that example any more in speaking to a Negro audience.

17-1944 Illinois ✓

Students Protest Bar Discrimination

World—Memphis, Tenn.

7-7-44

CHICAGO—(A N P)—A letter, by the law students of the University of Chicago, was sent to the Chicago Bar association last week in protest of the recent rejection of Negro lawyers to that organization.

The University of Chicago group, known as the University of Chicago Bar association, is composed of all law students at the university's law school. Most of the students are residents of this city.

On June 26, 1944, the University of Chicago Bar association unanimously resolved that it opposes discrimination against candidates for admission to any professional organization on the basis of race, color or creed," the students' letter read. "This letter is to advise you of this resolution since the majority of our members hope to practice in the Chicago area."

7-7-44

Most of the Negro lawyers rejected by the Chicago Bar association are graduates of the University of Chicago's law school.

J.C. Hotel for S.C. Delegates

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

By EDGAR G. BROWN

CHICAGO. — Two of the first official acts and attitudes definitely stamp the Democratic National Convention as unyielding on the Southern control and jim crow pattern for colored citizens. The contesting colored delegates of South Carolina, who reported Sunday at the downtown Stevens Hotel to the Democratic National Committee's housing headquarters, were refused quarters with other delegates despite their protest and were escorted by one of Mayor Kelly's colored aides out to the Jones brothers' Hotel Alpha on the Southside, 2957 South Michigan, away from all the others.

This official act was the reverse of treatment of colored delegates to the Republican convention three weeks ago who were housed and integrated with all other delegates at the Stevens and downtown hotels in the loop.

Advise "Acceptance"

National Democratic Chairman Hannegan and Congressman William L. Dawson, only colored Democratic official, when appealed to, only advised acceptance of jim-crow arrangements as the best way out of a bad situation and safer in keeping the colored delegates away from the other white Southern delegates to the Democratic convention. 7-22-44

The chairman of the South Carolina delegation, Editor John McCray, gave up after an afternoon of conferences and unsuccessful protest keeping his delegation standing around in the Stevens Hotel all day Sunday with no place to go. 7-22-44

The jim crow for colored delegates of the South is insisted upon, too, here by Democratic convention officials, and apparently acquiesced in by Northern colored Democrats, as John Davis, former Negro Congress leader. A delegate from the District of Columbia and the Rev. Marshall Sheppard of Philadelphia, former member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature also, here for the Democratic convention, are both housed at another colored hotel on the Southside.

Two Chicago Civil Rights Suits Hit Cafe, Hotel Bias

Chicago Defender, Ill.

12-23-44

Two separate legal cases put Illinois' Civil Rights Bill to the test this week.

One was a suit brought against a North side tavern owner who had refused to serve three Negro patrons. The other involved the management of the 181 East Lake Shore Drive hotel which forced two Negro lawyers to use the rear entrance and the service elevator.

Guy Di Leo, owner of Guy's Crystal Tavern, 667 N. Ogden avenue appeared before Judge Oscar S. Caplan Thursday morning after being arrested last week on three separate warrants sworn to by William P. Harrison, 5044 South Parkway; Ray Hansbrough, 5940 South Parkway; and Ishmael P. Flory, 4716 Michigan avenue.

The complainants charged that Di Leo refused to serve them in his tavern No. 4, because of race discrimination. Such action, under the Civil Rights Law, is a misdemeanor in the state of Illinois, subjecting the defendant to criminal prosecution and revocation of license.

Enforcement Fund Not Used

It was pointed out that Attorney General George Barrett has a fund of $21,000 for the specific purpose of enforcing civil rights in Illinois. So far, he has not used this fund. The demands of an increasing number of citizens, both colored and white, have determined to enforce the application of this law.

"We mean to enforce the statute to its limit this time," declared Thomas Clarke, attorney for the complainants. Atty. Ben Myers of Meyers, Baker and Myers, has also been retained by the complainants.

The case was continued until January 16, when the defendant appeared in Judge Caplin's court Thursday.

Flory, executive secretary of the Negro People's Assembly; Harrison, chairman of the Negro People's Assembly and Hansbrough, South Side chairman of the Communist Political association, were accompanied in court by several civic and labor representatives.

Among them were Delores Pinta, of the United Farm Equipment Workers; James Pinta, of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers union; Ira Latimer, of the Civil Liberties committee; Eugene Shands, executive of the NAACP; Harry Walker, acting director of the Mayor's Committee On Race Relations; and Hilliard Ellis, vice president of the United Auto Workers local.

Hotel Jim Crows Lawyers

Bringing charges of racial discrimination against the 181 East Lake Shore Drive hotel this week were Zedrick T. Braden, 417 East 45th place, and his law partner, Lymus Wallace, 3458 State street.

They charged that when they attempted to call on Eugene Weiner, building contractor and resident of the hotel, they were forced to use the rear entrance and were told to use the service elevator. Only after Weiner appeared in the lobby were they allowed to go up in a passenger elevator.

The management denied the charges when the case was brought before Judge Francis Borelli in Municipal court. The case was continued.

17-1944

Indiana

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NAACP Protests Arrest of Returned Overseas G. I.

Savannah, Ga.

Savannah Tribune—

WASHINGTON, D. C.— The Washington branch of the NAACP this week filed a protest with the war department concerning T-4 Carl A. Egerton who was wrongfully arrested and detained by military officials at Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky.

11-30-44

Egerton had formerly served as chief radio operator for 9 months overseas and had been transferred to the 372nd Infantry at Camp Breckenridge in August. He attended Lowe's Victory theatre in Evansville, Indiana, Sunday, August 13, and sat on the main floor. After an usher sought to force his removal to the balcony, two civilian police brutally beat him and placed him under arrest. The soldier was later turned over to the military police and lodged in the stockade the next morning.

In spite of the fact that Indiana has a civil rights statute proving no violation of the law on Egerton's part, he was confined on orders of Provost Marshal Col. Stevens, and held from August 14 to Oct. 9 without trial and finally found "not guilty."

The NAACP has requested disciplinary action be taken against military authorities involved in this unlawful arrest and detention. The Evansville branch is contemplating civil action against the management of Loew's theatre and the Evansville police.

17-1944

Iowa

Katz Says Store Is 'Not Equipped to Serve Colored Folks' at Lunch Counters

Plaindealer — Des Moines, Iowa

12-7-44

A jury of six women in the municipal court at noon Thursday found Katz "not guilty" of the charge of violation of civil rights, after an hour of deliberation.

Judge Harry Grund's municipal courtroom was the scene this week of a home front battle for the civil rights of Negroes in Des Moines when on Wednesday Maurice C. Katz, manager of Katz Drug company, Seventh and Locust streets, went on trial on a charge of violation of civil rights. 12-7-44

The charges were brought by Dr. and Mrs. Prince Haggerty, of 762½ Ninth street, filed after they were refused service at Katz Drug store's lunch counter on the evening of September 8.

Dr. Haggerty testified that he had the next day talked to Katz over the telephone and said that Katz told him it was not a company policy to serve colored people. 12-7-44

That the Katz Drug Store was "not equipped to serve colored folks," at its lunch counters, booths or soda fountains was the statement that Mr. Katz, general manager of the store made on the witness stand of the municipal court later Wednesday evening.

Mr. Katz said he had a telephone conversation with Dr. Haggerty on the afternoon of September 9 in which he informed the minister who complained of the store's refusal to serve him, that "we are not equipped to serve colored folks."

Mr. Katz also admitted that he had instructed his white fountain man, Mr. Russell Tubbs, before the date of September 8 and after that date—not to serve colored people.

Mr. Tubbs, night fountain manager on the evening of September 8, said he did not see Dr. and Mrs. Haggerty enter the store.

"I came up from the basement of the store and noticed people were looking to the front of the store. I ordered the waitresses to go back to work at the fountain," then Mr. Tubbs said he informed Dr. Haggerty that "I am very sorry but we don't serve colored people," and walked away to "keep from making a scene." 12-7-44

Judge Grund sustained several objections pertaining to questioning by Katz's attorney which had to do with the fountain man's interpretation of the "attitude of the other people in the store" at the time the plaintiffs were trying to be served.

"Knew Something Was Wrong"

Attorney Evans did ask Tubbs to "describe what you saw in the store." 12-7-44

Tubbs answered that when he came up from the basement of the store the "other people were silent and "I knew something was wrong because you could hear a pin drop."

During later testimony the fountain man said that "people were whispering."

Asked by Katz attorney to "describe the expressions" on the faces of the customers in the store, Tubbs said they "looked surprise," "kinda strained," "the people didn't know what to think," and referring to the white fountain girls Tubbs added that "they did not like it at all."

During cross examination Prosecuting Attorney Anthony Renda questioned Tubbs regarding the source of the statement he made to the Haggertys. Tubbs said Mr. Katz never told him to refuse to serve colored people that "I just took it upon myself." Tubbs also denied that it was the policy of the Katz store to refuse to serve colored people.

Asked by Attorney Renda if Tubbs had served colored people at the counter, the fountain man said, "no," and added that "we serve them food to take out." 12-7-44

"They never have asked for food," Tubbs added and informed that it was not his policy not to serve them at the counter and that he didn't know whose policy it was.

He revealed that sometime after September when Mr. Katz came back from his vacation "he said you shouldn't serve them." 12-7-44

Rev. Powell Called

Called by the Katz attorneys to tell what he knew about the character of Dr. Haggerty, the Rev. R. M. Powell who said he was pastor of the United Church of America, Inc., at 1116 Second place, took the stand, weighted down with a bulging briefcase which held a large Bible and other matter which he exhibited during testimony.

Rev. Powell was examined by Defense Attorney Evans regarding the "reputation" of Dr. Haggerty.

"What is it—good or bad?" the attorney asked.

"It's bad!" Minister Powell declared.

"Who did you talk to about this case?" Prosecuting Attorney Renda asked Rev. Powell who revealed that he had talked "generally" with a "Mother Brown who heads a spiritual church" on the east side of town, with Attorney Evans about the "reputation of this man," and holding an open Bible, Rev. Powell admitted that he had talked with Mr. Katz about "the fair play."

"He wasn't even there. He said he was a guiltless party," the minister said, referring to Mr. Katz.

"Do you have any interest in this case?" Attorney Renda asked.

Interest in Case

"Only this, as it affects our ministerial standing on the spiritual anl spiritualism." Then the Rev. Powell turned more pages in the Bible and then thumbed through a note book.

He repeated to another question regarding his interest that he had "absolutely none—only as a minister of the gospel on the spiritual affair and misrepresentation of Christianity."

Judge Grund rapped his gavel and asked Witness Powell to "sit down."

The trial opened Wednesday morning during which time Dr. Haggerty took the stand and testified in behalf of his wife, Mrs. Glennie Faye Haggerty who brought the charges of violation of civil rights against Mr. Katz.

On the stand Dr. Haggerty, bishop of the National Spiritual Churches of America, Inc., who had been conducting services here, that he and his wife had been refused service at the drug store lunch counter on the evening of Sept. 8. Asked if his wife was a Negro by Katz's attorney Evans, Haggerty replied, "Not to my knowledge."

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Appreciated Attitude

Courier-Journal-Louisville, Ky.
5-31-44

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

I wish to express my appreciation to Mrs. Harvey Webster and Robert A. Warner for their service at the interracial conference of May 11 and for their letter in The Point of View in which they cleared up some misunderstandings of the action taken there.

Regardless of the reason, it is outstanding that, although our Negro men and women in the armed forces are dying for democracy, yet they are not allowed to shop in some of our leading retail stores. Any reason which might formerly have justified segregation in some measure no longer exists.

The conference showed the true democratic spirit in appointing a committee to investigate the alleged discrimination and to seek a change of policy. If members of both races would co-operate in this way to seek a fair and harmonious solution for all social problems, the Negro could really attain the equality of opportunity our Constitution guarantees. 5-31-44

Louisville. **Eunice M. Lane.**

"The Gateway to the South"

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

The action of the interracial conference of May 11, pertaining to the discrimination against Negroes in certain Louisville stores, made public a matter which has been of concern to Negroes over a period of time.

It is not the policy of all Louisville stores to discriminate against Negroes in the manner complained about at the interracial conference. 6-7-44

I do not wish to believe that a majority of the merchants of Louisville would permit dollars and cents to influence them to deny to Negroes the common treatment and courtesy due them as public consumers of the necessities and comforts of life as offered by the stores to all citizens able to pay the price, especially at a time when men of both races have sacrificed businesses and opportunities in other avenues, and are giving their lives to save democracy for all of us.

Neither do I believe that in Louisville a majority of white women oppose fair treatment of Negroes on the part of the merchants, and I do not believe that any large number of women would start a boycott against the stores whose management made it plain that they would follow the policy of treating all customers alike. I agree with the chairman of the interracial conference who said in The Courier-Journal of May 21 that "a firm tact with an ill-bred minority of the public may improve conditions." That is, if applied to the ill-bred minority in both races.

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Two years ago a Negro publisher en route from his home in North Carolina stopped over in Louisville to make some purchases. After he had bought several small items which amounted to about $15 from a salesman in one of the large stores for men, he wanted to buy a pair of shoes. When told that he could not try them on, startled, he returned the items purchased and left the store. He explained to us that in no part of North Carolina are Negroes refused the privilege of trying on shoes. I understand that in Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis Negroes are not discriminated against in any of the stores. 6-7-44

The policy of Louisville's daily newspapers compares favorably with any in the nation. Louisville boasts of a finer relationship and a better understanding between the races than any city in the South. During the Civil War white Kentuckians served with both the Union and Confederate armies. On the bank of the Ohio in Kentucky's metropolis, a large electric sign says, "The Gateway to the South." Then why should there be any reason for any number of Louisville merchants or citizens to attempt to outdo the Far South in discriminatory practices against Negroes? **I. Willis Cole.**

Louisville.

Pleased With Policy

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

As I listened to Marian Anderson sing "Ave Maria" with her magnificent voice to an audience of Louisville citizens it made me feel that truly this was a step nearer to the brotherhood of man for which we strive. Around me were Negro and white Americans all moved beyond words by the most beautiful voice in America and all expressing their appreciation by thunderous applause.

I was pleased to see that the policy of no segregation was really carried out, because an article and editorial in The Courier-Journal had led me to believe that only certain seats would be set aside for Negroes on the first floor and that Jim Crow as usual would prevail up in the side balconies. Am I wrong in thinking that the attitude of both were apologetic? Isn't it an insult to the Negro people to say arrangements were made for their seating "even in the top price rows?" Is dignity served when an American must tell when ordering a ticket whether he is white or Negro so that he can be given the place allotted?

It seems to me that this handling of the issue makes segregation more humiliating and should make us wonder if it will always take a top-ranking artist such as Marian Anderson or Roland Hayes to bring both races together in Louisville. Louisville can make a vital contribution toward real democracy by putting a stop at once and for all to the un-American practice of segregation at Memorial Auditorium. 12-7-44

Louisville. **Charlotte Anthony.**

Dummit Says Law Forbids Teaching 2 Races Jointly

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 27 (AP)—Attorney General Eldon S. Dummit wrote the Rev. Paul M. Watson, pastor of Harvey Browne Memorial Presbyterian Church in Louisville, today that State law prohibits teaching white and Negro children jointly in any schools including those supported by a church.

The attorney general pointed out that a law passed in 1904 was upheld by the Court of Appeals in litigation brought by Berea College which prior to that had both Negro and white students.

The law was upheld in effect by the United States Supreme Court which declined to review the State court's ruling.

The letter from the Rev. Mr. Watson gave no details, simply asking whether a church-supported school could teach both races.

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Baton Rouge Males Are Terror Victims

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. 6-11-44

BATON ROUGE, La. (ANP)— In a half-veiled attempt to sag the morale of Negroes in and around Baton Rouge, deputies from the office of N. H. De Bretton, recently re-elected sheriff of East Baton Rouge parish on an anti-Negro platform, have conducted a two-week old campaign against defenseless Negro men.

Using the pretext that they are detaining men for investigation as to their draft status, these deputies have maneuvered flash raids upon all public places and taverns to arrest all Negroes in sight. Peculiarly noticeable is the fact that the same drive is not being carried out upon white vagrants. Prominent Negro and white citizens are commencing to protest the action

6-11-44

Doctors And Dentist Turn Down Offers

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga
6-11-44

Community Is Left Without Any Professionals

NEW ORLEANS—(ANP)— Negro professionals who were recently beaten and run out of New Iberia La., respected this week overtures from white business leaders to return to their former homes. The rejection is based upon their general feeling of insecurity, investigation revealed.

According to firsthand reports of the situation that has caused national attention to be directed at the inhuman treatment against Leo Hardy, Dr. Louis H. Williams, Dr. Ima G. Pierson and Herman G Faulk, the whole of New Iberia in general and the masses in particular are feeling the result of that un-democratic event on May 15, 16 and 17. Drs. H. Dorsey and Harold Cornelius Scoggins are said to have left the town a few days later, leaving the people without a colored physician to attend to the ills of the colored citizens.

OFFICIALS BEHIND MOVE

Affidavits signed by some of the whipping victims show that they were uot run out of town nor forced to leave by a hungry bloodthirsty mob but by some officials of the parish. They also refute the charge that the establishment of a welding school to train colored citizens to make ships for the all-out war effort was the basic cause for the trouble. 6-11-44

There are many angles that come into the affair. Dr. Scoggins for stance, who operated a drug store with more than 70 per cent of his trade white, and as a medical practitioner with more than 24 per cetn of his practice white, did more than $1,000 monthly business with large business houses in his operations. Still another angle that enters the strange ostracism of these men is the case of Dr. Pierson. He was instrumental in organizing a credit union of which is president. The union was organized to aid members to brrrow money at a normal rate, rather than at the high 30 per cent charged by local loan companies.

WORE BANDAGES

Dr. Pierson who is now practicing dentistry in a Texas city, revealed that colored credit union has loaned its members more than $10,000 on the day he arrived here wearing a large guaze and adhesive tape patch on his head from the beating he received. Dr. William is here living with his aged mother.

Drs. Dorsey and Scoggins are reported to have been apporached by white businessmen from New Iberia Two of their patients died from the lack of medical care, I learned. Investigation revealed that the little town has far too few white physicians to take care of the white citizens, without taking care of the colored. The charge that Dr. Williams was an active NAACP member has not been confirmed.

RED CROSS AIDS 6-11-44

While Prof. Faulk did sign the check as an official of the Negro credit union which aided Hardy's escape from New Iberia after his beating, no other charge can be found against him. Mrs. Faulk received a $50 check from the Red Cross to assist her while her husband is out of town. The superiltendent of the agriculture school where Prof. Faulk taught heads the New Iberia Red Cross. Many citizens feel that the gift is an appeasent gesture since the eyes of the world have been turned on the unfortunate affair by the American Negro press and the civil libertie agenecise. No one line about the brutal incident has appeared in a white daily here. 6-11-44

Although these Negro physicians who have been approached to return have turned deaf ears to all pleas, Dr. Scoggins drug store is still in operation. His home has been turned into an apartment house and rented by his kin there and gradual liquidation of his propertise is taking place. He has opened an office in another Louisiana town, I was told.

17-1944

Maryland

PORTRAIT OF ALBERT HUTZLER

Albert Hutzler is a Jew, but not one of whom colored or Jewish people need to be especially proud. 3-4-44

Last week he took the witness stand in a Federal Court in Baltimore. Asked to tell who he was, he advertised himself as president of Hutzler Brothers, the "largest department store in Baltimore." Afro American—

But in Germany, Austria, Italy, Poland and many another land Mr. Hutzler could not be a witness or appear in court except as a defendant, nor could he operate a store except for sale of goods to Jews. Baltimore, Md.

In Italy, where Hitler has murdered, raped, robbed and humiliated Hebrews, colored boys fight side by side with American Jews and Christians to defeat Hitler, undo the wrongs he has done the Jews, and establish peace and freedom for them and for ourselves. 3-4-44

But last week Albert Hutzler took the stand in Federal Court to:

(1) Defend the exclusion of colored applicants from positions in the city's main public library;

(2) Admit that in his store colored people are "restricted (jim crowed); that is that their trade is not desired; they may not try on garments or purchase goods on approval.

Assuming the right of every individual to conduct his own business as he sees fit, the picture of a member of a persecuted race defending exclusion of other people from public institutions isn't particularly pretty.

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Haitian Lawyer Ejected From Hotel in Boston

Peoples Voice- New York, N.Y. 1-29-44

BOSTON (ANP) — Boston, supposed to be the "cradle of intolerance," furnished a striking example of it in the case of a young Haitian Negro lawyer, stated Prof. Howard E. Wilson of the American Council of Education, Washington, recently. 1-29-44

The Haitian, visiting the United States under state department auspices, was recently ejected from a city hotel and compelled to pay three times the rate charged white men in a second rate rooming house. Although hotel arrangements had been made, when the young Negro appeared a clerk refused to admit him, Dr. Wilson said.

He said the Haitian was even unable to obtain messages left at the hotel asking him to get in touch with the Pan-American Society of Massachusetts, which was directing his tour in this area.

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by the police.

Dentist Sues for Boston Jim Crow

Baltimore, Md.
AFRO AMERICAN
11-25-44

BOSTON — "Those of us who suffer from like discrimination must not be guility of undemocratic acts," the court told a Jewish cafe owner here in a civil rights suit, Wednesday.

Dr. Irving Gray, a dentist, and his wife charged that the night club refused them service. The court ordered both parties to get together and settle the case.

Ban 'Strange Fruit' Novel On the South

Bee — Chicago, Ill.
8-2-44

BOSTON — (ANP)—"Strange Fruit," considered one of the most spectacular novels of the time was suddenly withdrawn from sale in Boston last week. The sale was halted by the Boston Board of Retail Book merchants, which is headed by Richard Fuller, of the Old Corner bookstore of Boston. It appears now that the original complaint came from a father who had purchased the book for his daughter and was shocked at the obscene language. Protesting to the police commissioner, Thomas F. Sullivan, the complaint was relayed to the booksellers' who withdrew the book rather than face police prosecution.

Lillian Smith's book dealing with southern life, murder, unbridled lust, lynching, and miscognation, had been selling at an unprecedented rate in the Boston area and throughout the nation. The Boston Urban league and NAACP and other civic organizations were quick in their protests to the Boston police commissioner in his unjustifiable ban of the book. It was also believed that the interracial aspects of the book possibly something to do with the ban.

17-1944

Michigan

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Acquittal Reveals Loophole in Law

Tribune — Brooklyn, N.Y.
9-11-44

(17)

Harvey Clark, resort proprietor at Oline Lake, Mich. would not allow Lantz Hill, 16, to swim at his beach because Lantz was a Negro.

The Rev. Robert Zoerheide preferred charges that Clark violated the State Civil Rights Law.

Clark contended the State law which prohibits refusal to serve anyone inside business establishments does not apply to outdoor recreational places and a Justice Court jury at Grand Rapids acquitted him.

Union Members Ordered to Boycott Detroit Firemen

Afro-American-Baltimore, Md.

2-19-44

DETROIT—The AFL Firemen's Union has ordered the members of the city fire department to bar its two colored members and to associate with them as little as possible.

The colored firemen have been forced to use a separate toilet and are quartered in rooms formerly used by the officers who were moved into the dormitory with the white firemen.

They are also not allowed to participate in the company mess fund. 2-19-44

Relations Satisfactory

Although interracial relations have been generally satisfactory during the nearly six years the colored men have been on the force, these jim-crow arrangements have not been changed.

When the men were assigned in April 1938 to Engine Company 34, which is in a white neighborhood, a mob of over 200 white men and women gathered outside the fire station and refused to let them enter until police re-enforcements arrived.

Mich

17-1944

Minnesota

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Roland Hayes Is Refused Reservation in St. Paul

People's Voice - New York, N.Y.

1-29-44

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Roland Hayes, internationally-famous concert tenor was refused a reservation at the Hotel St. Paul here, last week according to S. Vincent Owens, executive secretary of the local Urban League.

Hayes, who appeared at the St. Paul auditorium on Thursday evening, January 20, under the sponsorship of the Urban League Auxiliary, had made arrangements with his manager to reserve the room through Owens, but R. L. Kronstedt, managing director of the St. Paul told the latter the hotel was planning to accomodate two conventions and had nothing left for tenor Hayes.

The Urban League secretary stated Kronstedt, under pressure said white patrons might "resent" the presence of the Negro singer in the hotel. To back up his statement, he is alleged to have told of an incident in Davenport, Iowa where he managed a hotel at one time, and gave accomodations to Bill Robinson, the dancing star. As a result, Kronstedt said an application he had made for membership in the Elks Lodge never was acted upon. 1-29-44

Kronstedt is also supposed to have stated that from then on he started "looking out for myself." When he was reminded by the Urban League executive that Minnesota has a civil rights bill and he would be subject to prosecution, the hotel manager remained adamant in his stand on the refusal of Hayes.

The singer secured reservations at another leading white hotel without any trouble.

Roland Hayes Refused Room at St. Paul Hotel

Afro-American - Baltimore, Md.

2-5-44

Manager Said He Wanted No "Additional Burden"; Feared Complaints from Patrons

ROLAND HAYES

ST. PAUL, Minn.—(ANP)—Roland Hayes, noted tenor, was refused reservations by the Hotel St. Paul last week because the hotel manager said he would take on no "additional burden."

The well-known singer appeared at the St. Paul Auditorium Thursday night under the auspices of the Urban League Auxiliary.

S. Vincent Owens, executive secretary of the St. Paul Urban League, said the hotel manager, R. L. Kronstedt, at first attempted to evade the issue by saying that the hotel had two conventions scheduled and could not accommodate Mr. Hayes.

Doesn't Want Complaints

Later, Kronstedt said he did not want to take on any additional burdens, and that if the singer stayed at the hotel he felt that there would be complaints from the white patrons, and he did not want to hear them.

The hotel manager said that he formerly managed a hotel in Davenport, La., where he provided accommodations for Bill (Bojangles) Robinson, who was appearing there, and as a result of this action, a pending application by him to become a member of a lodge had not been heard from since. 2-5-44

Protecting Self First

"From now on, I am looking after myself," the hotel manager stated, and added that he meant to do nothing that would hurt himself.

Kronstedt failed to change his stand, although he was reminded of the recent passage of the civil rights law in Minnesota which forbids discrimination in hotels, restaurants, etc., because of race, color or creed.

Mr. Hayes stayed at another downtown hotel where reservations were made with no difficulty whatever.

17-1944

Protest New Compromise On Lincoln U. Students

Defender - Chicago, Ill.

2-5-44

By HOWARD WOODS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Accusations that a 1944 "Missouri Compromise" has been effected here whereby teachers from the University of Missouri will conduct classes in journalism at Lincoln university thus blocking the efforts of Edith Louise Massey to enter the state supported white school at Columbia, were made this week by indignant leaders all over the state.

Faced with the closing of the Lincoln school of journalism on February 1 because of lack of funds with which to pay teachers' salaries and the consequent necessity of accepting Miss Massey at the white university under a Supreme Court ruling, the Missouri university officials devised the extension course maneuver which has aroused the ire of Missouri leaders.

Telegrams have been sent the nine members of the Lincoln university board of curators who are said to have agreed to the extension plan, urging them to attend a protest mass meeting in St. Louis, Thursday night at the Washington Tabernacle Baptist church sponsored by the March on Washington committee and the St. Louis branch, NAACP.

Hundreds of St. Louis citizens are expected to journey en masse to Jefferson City, Saturday, to make a protest demonstration before a special session of the Lincoln board meeting here. They will demand emergency action by the board to rescind the agreement which blocks the admission of Negro students to the state university at Missouri.

Members of the Lincoln university board in St. Louis said they knew nothing about the proposal until Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, Lincoln president, arrived in the city Wednesday seeking their signatures on the agreement. Dr. Harry S. Blackiston revealed that he signed his disapproval; John L. Evans, grade school principal, said he did not know who gave birth to the idea but that he didn't oppose it, and Dr. A. W. Craddock stated that the proposal was not definite and that there was scheduled a meeting for the following week where the matter would be thoroughly discussed. 2-5-44

Scruggs told the Defender that he knew of no such meeting and added that "all board members had signed their approval of the proposal which was final." Dr. Blackiston on the other hand emphatically declared that the proposal was never discussed in a full board meeting. When Scruggs approached him for his signature in St. Louis the physician said. "I did not approve it then and never will."

Atty. David M. Grant, militant St. Louis leader, said: "The proposal is a violation of the laws of Missouri as they now stand and have been created through custom and usage for a white teacher to act as . faculty member for a colored state supported school.

"If this is true then the board of curators of Missouri university can and should be enjoined by the courts from permitting these white teachers of journalism to teach at Lincoln university. Our Negro curators were lulled into sleep by Dr. Scruggs' soothing pronouncements or else they deliberately sold us down the river," (The board is composed of three white and four Negro members.)

Charles H. Anderson, who applied for admittance to the St. Louis university here several months ago, said, "It is the greatest disservice that could have been done the race. It gives the opposition great encouragement."

Atty. Sidney R. Redmond, president of the St. Louis branch NAACP, asserted that the people of the state were certainly disappointed in the board and the proposal did a "great disservice to both education and democracy. I hope the board will meet and rescind the measure."

Dr. William D. Morman, member of the trustee board of the national medical association, said: "The acceptance of the so-called leaders of this Jim-Crow project should stimulate the Negroes of Missouri to seek retribution on these leaders of bigotry."

Missouri

CIVIL RIGHTS IN MISSOURI

Argus - St. Louis, Mo

One of the gravest questions now before the Constitution Convention meeting at Jefferson City is the matter of including in the proposed Constitution the Civil Rights measure sponsored by Messrs. Babler and Fitzgibbons in Bill No. 124. This is so, because it is an effort on the part of Negroes in Missouri to become full fledged citizens of the state by securing this provision in its organic law outlawing the conditions and treatment now accorded to them which render them second class citizens. The matter is grave for two reasons. Its rejection or inclusion will either bring joy and encouragement to the colored people in this state or dissatisfaction and bitter disappointment, which at the same time it will test the liberality and progressiveness in Missouri and fix, by official action of the people, the yard-stick by which America's claim to democracy is being measured in the world today. 1-14-44

Statements made by a number of the members of the convention in the discussions of this matter would seem to indicate that they do not sense the importance of giving to the Negro people the common rights of citizenship as though they were afraid that the Heavens would fall. In this connection we are wont to ask—where is their sense of right and justice—where is their vaunted pride of living in a progressive state, where is their interest in bringing Missouri to the front?

The white people of the Southland are beginning to rethink this color question in relation to the rights of men as citizens.

The vicissitudes of this great war, especially the necessity for complete national harmony and an all-out effort on the part of our nation to win the war establish a lasting peace, have driven home the lesson to thoughtful ciizens of our country, of every color and in every section of it, that the guaranties and rights and privileges and immunities of the federal constitution must be applied to all persons without regard to race, creed or color, and that the Four Freedoms enunciated in the Atlantic Charter, as well, must reach and benefit the Negro members of our country and safeguard their rights and their human dignity in the same manner and to the same extent that these benefits are accorded to white men, or these blessings will not be long vouchsafed to any class of our citizenry. In other words, lip service to democracy must cease, second class citizenship must be abolished in America, and the privileges and blessings of liberty must be accorded to all men or they will not long remain safe for any men in our country.

Even in the Southland, this truth is beginning to be recognized, and Southerners are rising up in considerable numbers to proclaim it. In a recent editorial in the Richmond Times-Dispatch Virginius Dabney stressed the point in these words:

"The time has now come when the white South must do more than issue statements about loving and understanding the Negro, if it wishes to build a firm foundation for amicable race relations in this region."

Advocating the abolition of "Jim Crow" busses and street cars, the appointment of Negro policemen, the use of the titles of Miss, Mrs. and Mr. in addressing colored people according to the same rule as governs their application to white persons, Mr. Dabney urged the white people of the South to remedy the injustices which colored people suffer in that section and thus win their "confidence, respect and co-operation." If the white leaders in Virginia can take this attitude toward the question of according citizenship rights to colored people, surely the white leaders in Missouri, including the Constitutional convention can do as much.

The colored people wish to ride, eat, sleep and recreate themselves, just as other people do, without having their personal dignity and their feelings insulted at every turn. The social question is no more involved in these every-day activities, and necessities, than it is involved in buying goods in a department store, or depositing or withdrawing money from one's bank. 1-14-44

The right to live, which includes the right to work and earn a living; the right to liberty, which includes protection of the person, and freedom from want, from fear, and personal or group insult; and the right to happiness, which includes recreation, self-improvement and personal dignity, are guaranteed by the Constitution of the Uinted States. In the Declaration of Independence they are classed as "unalienable rights." It is the especial function of government to secure these rights to all citizens on equal terms, for the constitution reads, "promote the general welfare." The federal constitution forbids the individual states from enacting any laws abridging these and other rights, and it is the duty of the states themselves, in their constitutions, to forbid their abridgment by individuals. 1-14-44

17

Unless the new constitution for Missouri includes such a guaranty in its provisions, the colored people in this state cannot, and ought not, to vote for its adoption.

Bias May Block St. Louis Return Of Kate Dunham

Defender - Chicago, Ill.

3-4-44

By HOWARD B. WOODS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Katherine Dunham may not bring her celebrated dancing troupe back to St. Louis on her tour next season!

Scoring discriminatory practices of the American theatre, where white and Negro fans figuratively fought to purchase "standing room only" accommodations last week, Miss Dunham revealed her attitude in an exclusive interview with the Chicago Defender.

"I talked with the manager about the situation," the glamorous star asserted, "and he agreed to make a few concessions this year. If I can avoid it, I will try to eliminate St. Louis from my tour next year unless there is a change in theatre policy."

Miss Dunham who stopped at the Mayfair, an exclusive white hotel, was first quartered in a private Negro home. She explained that this arrangement was made because she realized the "strained conditions" existing in St. Louis. Upon her arrival, however, she took up abode at the Mayfair. She asserted she had not attempted to have her meals in the diing room of the hostelry.

Miss Dunham commented on the film industry stating that there is yet plenty of room for improvement. Speaking about her own contributions to the silver screen, she said only one, a film short of her troupe titled "Carnival Rhythm," was the only one which depicted her talents in an intelligent manner. She stated that "Stormy Weather" was "faulty" and really wasn't representative of the Negro race.

Prior to the production of Ethel Waters in "Mamba's Daughters," several years ago, Negroes were restricted to the third balcony of the American theatre. Efforts on the part of St. Louis citizens caused the management to open the first balcony for seating of Negroes. The first and mezzanine floors are for white only. 3-4-44

During Marian Anderson's recital here this month, she stayed at the Jefferson, another white hotel. In previous years, Miss Anderson and Paul Robeson have stopped at the exclusive white Statler.

Both Miss Anderson and Miss Dunham are handled by S. Hurok.

Paul Beisman, manager of the American theatre, could not be reached for a statement.

During her stay, Miss Dunham was entertained with a pre-performance showing of Cleota Spott's Rockettes, a high school dancing club. After her first night's performance, the star entertained for her parents at Jim Caruth's Rhumboogie Cafe. From St. Louis, the troupe opened at Columbus, Ohio.

A FORWARD STEP

Argus - St. Louis, Mo. 3-3-44

We were pleased to report in a news item through the columns of this paper last week that the Committee on Education of the Constitutional Convention had voted to approve a resolution which would remove from the basic law of the state, reference to education of the youths based upon race.

This action, we think, is a forward step in the history of the state and should be approved by the majority of the delegates when the matter comes up for final passage.

Another measure which is before this Convention is the Civil Rights Bill. It is equal or more important than the Educational Bill because it affects all the people with more force and in so many different places. We meet the rebuffs in our pursuit of education now and then, here and there; but evils which are the direct results of the denial of our civil rights are constantly before us, which at times almost torment us out of our very souls. That is, we are so annoyed with such expressions as "you can't go here, you can't go there, you can't eat here or you can't drink there," that our very souls rebel in bitterness to the extent that many men and women of our race are losing faith in God and our fellowman.

The members of the Constitutional Convention have a duty to perform. They owe to every citizen of the state the same equality of opportunity to make whatever contribution for his own welfare and that of his state he desires, without respect to race or national origin. 3-3-44

Men and women in public office who are afraid to do their public duty are unfaithful servants, thereby unworthy of public confidence.

Stores Close Lunch Rooms Rather Than Serve Negroes

Defender - Chicago, Ill.

7-22-44

ST. LOUIS.—Three large downtown department stores closed their lunch counters last week when they were forced to decide whether they would serve Negroes or stop their service.

The stores involved were the Famous-Barr, Stix-Baer, and Fuller and Scruggs, Vandervoort and Barney, all of them old offenders in the matter of serving Negro patrons at their lunch counters.

A large group of Negro women and a number of white women, members of the Citizens' Civil Right Committee, conducted a quiet campaign in the stores, forcing the Jim Crow issue at the eating places. Negroes can spend their money in other departments of the stores but are not allowed to eat at the lunch counter.

Among the women demonstrators was Mrs. Hattie Duvall, who has five sons in the U.S. armed forces, and who carried a placard, worded: "I invested five sons in the service." 7-22-44

The group of women, all of whom carried placards denouncing segregation and discrimination, was in charge of T. D. McNeal, director of the March-on-Washington Movement.

The most striking sign carried by any of the demonstrators was the one carried by Mrs. Hattie Duvall, 4726 McMillan who has five sons in the armed services. Her sign read:

"I invested five sons in the Invasion."

At each of the stores a few of the demonstrators were served through the assistance of white members of the group who secured food and passed it on the colored members. However, when the store management found that the demonstrators were well organized and in large numbers hurried conferences led to complete shut downs of each of the counters and fountains. Neither white nor colored were served.

St. Louisans Fight Cafe Jim Crow

Bystander - Des Moines, Iowa

July 20, 1944

St. Louis, Mo.—In a fight against discrimination visited upon Negro customers at soda fountains and lunch counters in downtown department stores here was intensified and dramatically pointed up last Saturday in thoroughly planned and well executed demonstrations at Stix-Baer-Fulle Famous Barr and Scuggs-Vandervoort-Barney.

Forty colored and fifteen white courageous, determined and dignified women under the general leadership of Mrs. Pearl Maddox, head of the Citizens Civil Rights Committee staged these successful demonstrations.

Members of the group, one by one, quietly began occupying seats at the lunch counters, as fast as the white customers vacated them at the noon hour. Each of the demonstrators carried medium-sized signs with inscriptions such as: "Practice the Democracy You Preach," "Justice For All But Me," "Fox Holes Are Demoratic, Are You?"

Southern Pattern Followed

Call - Kansas City, Mo.

Chicago Urban League Secretary Is Latest Victim

9-15-44

Bus lines operating in Missouri, particularly in the southern part of the state, are following the southern custom of having separate seats, eating rooms and toilet facilities for Negroes, according to complaints which continue to reach this newspaper and branches of the N.A.A.C.P.

The latest protest came from A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, who recently made a bus trip from Springfield, Mo., to St. Louis.

Foster, a native Missourian, sent a letter this week to several branches of the N.A.A.C.P. in the state telling of his experiences on the trip. He found jim crow accommodations in Lebanon, Rolla and Springfield. In contrast to these towns, in Diamond, he found no segregation whatever.

N.A.A.C.P. Attacking Problem

Complaints of this type have been registered with the Missouri State Conference of N. A. A. C. P. Branches for several years. Sidney R. Redmond of St. Louis, state president, and other officers have been working on the problem for some time but the bus lines continue to follow the custom of Arkansas and states further south despite the fact that Missouri has no law requiring separate accommodations for white and Negro travelers. Trains leaving Kansas City for southern points are guilty of the same vicious practice of herding Negro passengers into jim crow cars while still in Missouri. 9-15-44

Sent Letter to Branches

Following his experience, Foster sent letters of protest to N. A. A. C. P. branches in Kansas City, St. Louis, Boonville, Charleston, Columbia, Hannibal, Jefferson City, Louisiana, Macon, Mexico, Springfield and to the Kansas City and St. Louis Urban Leagues and newspapers.

Foster's letter reads:

Dear Friends:

I have recently made a bus trip from Springfield, Mo., to St. Louis, Mo., and I am greatly disturbed over what appears to be a definite trend toward the pattern of the deep south in matters of civil rights etc.

In order that you may understand my interest and my reason for bringing this matter to your attention and so that I will not be regarded as a "foreigner", I hasten to state that I was born in Missouri and even now a tax payer. Besides, I once taught in the public school system of my home town, Springfield at which time I was active with the N.A.A.C.P. and other civic movements 9-15-44

In the bus station at Lebanon, Negroes are segregated both in the eating rooms and in the toilets and signs designating these rooms are displayed. In Rolla, Negroes are not segregated as to toilets but on two small tables in the restaurant appeared the sign, "These tables reserved for colored only." In the Diamond there are no signs and Negroes are not segregated at all.

In Springfield, Ngroes are asked to sit beyond a lattice partition in the railroad station restaurant and I understand that signs are beginning to appear in stores in Kansas City.

I hope that the organizations in Missouri will cooperate in organizing a statewide protest against this trend which to my own knowledge is new — and certainly vicious.

I am certain that you understand my grave concern and if there is any way in which I can be of assistance I shall want to know. Incidentally, another vicious practice is the all too frequent practice of allowing the signs designating sections of railroad cars as "white" and "colored" as the trains come from the southern states. Conductors claim that they forget to remove the signs but some day it will become a fixed practice unless we stop it now

9-15-44

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) A. L. FOSTER.

17-1944

New Jersey

Jim Crow Suit Is Thrown Out

PM-New York, N.Y.

4-25-44

The case—first of its kind in New Jersey—to determine whether a Negro's constitutional rights were violated when a barber refused to cut his hair—was ended in Newark yesterday when Judge Lewis G. Hansen dismissed the suit.

Randolph Wilhelmsen had charged that Samuel Messina, a barber in a shop operated by Matthew Traiglio in the Harrison, N. J., plant of the Otis Elevator Co., had refused to cut his hair last December.

Suing the two men and the company for $500 and counsel fees, Wilhelmsen pointed out he was being denied full and equal accommodations in a shop because of race and color, in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1937, which states a Negro must be served in any shop "regarded as a place of public accommodation."

Hansen ruled that the law did not mention a barber shop as a "place of public accommodation," concluding: "The Legislature, if it wanted to include barber shops, could have and would have said so." 4-25-44

This was in contrast with his ruling last January, when he denied a motion by counsel of the elevator company that the suit be dismissed because the matter complained of "did not occur in a place of public accommodation within the meaning of the statute."

Sues Barbershop For Denying Him Service

Age New York, N.Y.

2-3-44

JERSEY CITY, N. J. — Believed to be the first of its kind, a case to determine whether a Negro's constitutional rights had been violated when the operator of a barber shop refused to cut his hair, was brought before Second District Court Judge Lewis Hansen here Friday.

The plaintiff, Randolph Wilhelmsen, of Newark, N. J., charges that Samuel Messina, employed in a barber shop operated by Matthew Traiglio in the Harrison plant of the Otis Elevator Co., refused to cut his hair December 15, 1942. He is suing Messina, Traiglio and the Otis Elevator Co., for $500 damages and counsel fees on the ground he was denied the facilities because of his race and color, Attorney Oliver Randolph, of Newark, his counsel said.

Judge Hansen directed counsel for both sides to file briefs.

WHITE SCHOLAR LOOKS AT NEGRO WORLD

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

11-12-44

By EMMITT PHILLIPS for ANP

IF ONLY THERE HAD BEEN MORT LIKE THESE

It happened one night, some 20 years ago, in Montclair, N. J. A Negro youth, regular on the Montclair high school football team, met nine of his teammates, all white boys, who were strolling along the main street as high school boys mostly do. The nine boys asked their colored teammate to join them as they headed toward a saloon.

Arriving at the saloon the boys lost no time in ordering a round of beers. After the Negro youth had drained his glass the bartender, with the assurance of the typical Negrophobe, smashed the glass contaminated by the lips of a "nigger" whereupon the nine loyal teammates smashed their respective glasses and ordered another round. This time the bartender didn't smash the Negro youth's glass after it was drained. The issue had now become not only embarrassing for the bartender but also costly from the standpoint of service and economics. It wouldn't take long to exhaust the supply of glasses if every time a beer was served the glass was smashed. Very soon customers would have to leave for another saloon in order to be served. And economically speaking the saloon proprietor would soon go broke and be unable to pay the bartender's wages.

11-12-44

Now I maintain that these nine young white boys responded with a perfect comeback to the discriminatory bartender. Like the average Negrophobe this bartender didn't have the courage to stand up against these white boys who showed him the folly of smashing a beer glass just because a Negro used it.

11-12-44

If, in addition to the nine uncompromising white boys, there had been thousands of other whites insisting upon fair treatment for the Negroes 20 years ago integration rather than segregation would be the American way today, and Negroes would now be enjoying first rather than second class citizenship. America's shame, the segregation of her Negro soldiers and sailors could never have been put into effect and defense plants sorely in need of workers, would have increased their personnel through the hiring of Negroes without being forced to do. And who knows? Maybe our country would be much nearer to the day of victory over the enemy if these things had come to pass.

Widow Ousted

N.Y. Amsterdam News

N.Y., N.Y.

12-16-44

MRS. LELIA D. WILEY, widow of the late Dr. W. S. Wiley, former prominent dentist of East Orange, N. J., was greatly humiliated recently when she was practically 'driven' from a restaurant in Irvington, N. J., where she sought to dine with a friend. A former schoolteacher of Richmond, Va., Mrs. Wiley holds an honorably discharged certificate from the War Department for services rendered in World War I as a director of a War Service Center in Jacksonville, Fla. A socially prominent matron of eastern society circles, she has frequently been honored by official bodies of East Orange and Newark by appointment on important citizens committees.

Hold 2 Whites On Jim Crow Charge

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

12-9-44

NEWARK, N. J.—Julia Suski, foreign born part-owner of a restaurant here, and Frances M. Klappholz, waitress, were held for action of the Essex County grand jury by Judge Thomas F. Guthrie in 3rd Criminal court Friday on a charge of violating the New Jersey Civil Rights Act.

The two women were arrested upon the complaint of James Harris, of 785 Communipaw avenue, Jersey City, who charged that on Nov. 6 the two women refused to serve him because of his race or color.

Two Jersey Whites Arrested For Refusing To Serve Race Patrons

N.Y. Amsterdam News 12-2-44

N.Y., N.Y.

NEWARK, N. J.—Julia Suski, the foreign-born part owner of the restaurant at 125 So. Orange Avenue, and Frances M. Klappholz, waitress, were held for action of the Essex County Grand Jury by Judge Thomas F. Guthrie in 3rd Criminal Court, Friday, on a charge of violating the New Jersey Civil Rights Act.

The two women were arrested upon the complaint of James Harris of 785 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, who charged that on November 6 they refused to serve him in the restaurant, which is in the center of a large colored district.

Harris stated that he first entered the restaurant with Prince Jackson, his helper, also of Jersey City, after they had delivered a load of furniture to 119 South Orange Avenue. Both are employed by American Movers of Jersey, which business is operated by Phillip Donato.

It is alleged that when the men entered the restaurant they were first ignored by both the Suski woman, who was behind the counter, and by Frances Klappholz, who was serving the tables. The men took seats at the counter and attempted to attract the attention of both women of the place. Harris stated that the waitress came behind the counter and took several orders from white customers seated on both sides of the colored men, whose requests for service were refused. The men asked for corned beef and cabbage and after about ten minutes the waitress said "We don't want any new customers. We won't serve you in here." Failing to obtain service, Harris went outside and called his employer.

Should Avoid Trouble

The women called a police officer to have Harris and Jackson thrown out of the place, but were allegedly warned by the officer that the men should be served to avoid trouble. In the meantime, Donato arrived, along with Milton H. Taylor, Mrs. Hyacinth Dandridge and Mrs. Doris Dennis, the latter two connected with a weekly newspaper.

J. MERCER BURRELL

Donato, Harris, Jackson and Taylor entered the restaurant and took seats at a table, and the Klappholz woman was called several times by Donato, before she finally came over to the table. Donato ordered four cups of coffee, but the waitress is alleged to have said to him, "You can get a cup of coffee, but we don't serve colored people in here. Two of you were in here before and we didn't serve you then and we are not going to serve you now." She then brought one cup of coffee and placed it in front of Donato. He paid for the coffee and all of the men arose and started out.

Mrs. Dandridge and Mrs. Dennis were standing in the doorway, and they stated that the Klappholz woman screamed angrily, "I'll never serve colored people in here. We don't care what you do." The Suski woman was quoted as saying, "I won't serve you at the table and you can only get that one cup of coffee."

Lawyer Goes To Bat

When the matter was heard before Judge Guthrie, Harris was represented by J. Mercer Burrell, well known Newark lawyer and former member of the State Legislature. In his presentation to the court, Burrell referred to the fact that he was the author of the present Civil Rights Law which is an amendment of the original act introduced by Dr. Walter G. Alexander, New Jersey's first colored Assemblyman, in 1921.

Although Harold Freeman, Orange lawyer for the white women, had subpoenaed more than twelve witnesses, including five police officers, his colored opponent insisted that the defendant had no right to present testimony at a preliminary hearing. Judge Guthrie sustained Burrell's contention and denied the motion of the other lawyer to waive indictment of the defendants by the Grand Jury and to submit the case for hearing by the Police Court.

Burrell stated that further criminal complaints will be made by the other persons involved, and that also district court suits will be started under the section of the New Jersey Civil Rights Law which provides for recovery of a judgment of $500, counsel fee of $100 and court costs of approximately $35. If the defendants are indicted by the Grand Jury and found guilty upon trial, they can be sentenced under the law to 90 days in jail, a $500 fine, or both the fine and imprisonment.

17-1944

New York

"Land of The Noble Free"

Age — New York, N.Y.

By LAYLE LANE

11-11-44

ANY housing which raises the standard of living for a group is not an enterprise that anyone wants to condemn; yet the proposed housing project for Harlem to be built by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is so definitely intended to protect the company in its discrimination in another development, namely, Stuyvesant Town, that its benefits are hard to swallow.

Readers therefore are urged to write the directors of the Metropolitan protesting both the discrimination in employment as well as that in housing. It is essential that we gain a toe hold in a peacetime industry in which 2½ million Negroes are mutual shareholders.

The men responsible for the discrimination are 25 persons representing some of the largest corporations in the U. S. A.

11-11-44

All but three, Charles G. Taylor, Jr., Webster B. Todd and John Downey are listed in Who's Who. Their clubs, their business connections, their politics and religion are noted for the public to examine, admire or criticize. Ironically enough, the majority are Christians representing five Presbyterians, five Episcopalians, two Baptists; one Congregationalist; one Dutch Reformed. Finance capitalism, though is so predominant that Christianity has small chance for expression.

The directors may be reached at the head office of the Metropolitan, 1 Madison avenue, or at their home addresses. The firms listed after their names are business in which they have a policy making position, so their attitudes affect many more aspects of our living than insurance, housing or jobs.

FREDERICK ECKER, 660 Park avenue, the president of Metropolitan Life, is also associated with the following: Consolidated Edison, Union Dime Savings, Chase National Bank, Western Union, Central Illinois & Wabash R. R., and Provident Loan Society.

NEWCOMB CARLTON, 907 Fifth avenue — Western Union, Gold & Stock Telephone Company, American Telegraph Co. of New Jersey; Chase National Bank, American Sugar Refining Co., Union Pacific R. R., Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. R.

N.Y.

11-11-44

ROBERT V. FLEMING, 2200 Wyoming avenue, Washington, D. S. — Riggs National Bank, Capital Transit Co.; Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., Potomac Electric Power Co. and Central Air Lines Corp.

LANGDON P. MARVIN, 40 East 76th street --- former law partner of Franklin D. Roosevelt; former secretary to Elihu Root while he was a member of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal.

THOMAS H. BECK, 250 Park avenue — president of Crowell - Collier Publishing Co. (the firm which publishes The Woman's Home Companion and Collier's).

WILLIAM W. CROCKER, 1 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Calif.

WILLIAM L. DeBOST, 155 East 72nd street — Union Dime Savings Bank, Home Insurance Co., New York Telephone Co., Bankers Trust Co., Belco Royalties, Cobel Royalties, Cruilsshank Co.

WALTER EWING HOPE, 43 East 70th street — Office Realty Co., Oceanic Investing Co.

11-11-44

AMORY HOUGHTON, The Knoll Corning, N .Y. — Corning Glass Works, Blue Ridge Glass Corp., Hartford Empire Co., L'Electro Refractaire; Corning Trust Co., Steuben Glass Co., Corning Realty Corp., National City Bank, Owens Corning Fiberglass Corp., Erie Railroad, Dow Corning Corp., Steuben Securities.

JEREMIAH MILBANK, 16 East 67th street — American Surety Co., Western Union, Southern Railroad, American Express Co., Provident Loan Society.

SAMUEL W. FORDYCE, Berkeley street, Louis County, Mo. — Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, American Zinc Lead and Smelting Co., St. Louis Union Trust Co., Coco Cola Bottling Co., Houston Oil Co., Lambert Pharmacial Co.

ERNEST E. MORRIS, 2204 Wyoming avenue, Washington, D. C. — Southern Railroad, Mobile & Ohio Railroad, Riggs National Bank, Railway Express, Western Union, RF & PRR.

D'ALTON CORRY COLEMAN — 3940 Cote Des Neiges Road, Montreal, Canada — Canadian Pacific Railroad, Associated Screen News, Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Canadian Pacific Steamships, Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., Quebec Salvage and Wreckage Co., Scottish Trust Co.

GEORGE McANENY, 120 East 75th street — Chairman, Transit Commission of New York City, State Transit Commission, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., Bowery Savings, Home Insurance, City Real Estate Co., Ritz Carlton Hotel.

N.Y.

THOMAS H. McINNERNEY, 820 Fifth avenue — City Fuel Co., Hydrox, National Dairy Products, United States Corp., Tobacco Products Corp., B. F. Goodrich Co., Indiana and Illinois Railroad, Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTHROP ALDRICH, 15 East 78th street — Chase National Bank, Chase Safe Deposit Co., American Tel and Tel Co., Westinghouse, Equitable Trust, Discount Corporation of New York.

PHILIP D. REED, Rye, N. Y. — Bankers Trust, Electric Acceptance Corp., Electrical Securities Corp., General Electric Supply Corp., International General Electric, Canadian General Electric.

LEROY LINCOLN, 49 East 68th street — State Bar Association, New York City Bar Association, State Chamber of Commerce, Merchants Association.

JUAN TRIPPE, 135 East 42nd street — Colonial Air Transport, Pan American Airways, Chrysler Corp., Waldorf Astoria.

11-11-44

JAMES H. DOUGLAS, Jr., 1 Stonegate Road, Lake Forest, Ill. — Chicago Title and Trust Co.

EDWARD H. BUTLER, 672 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. — Publisher of Buffalo Evening News, American News Publishing Association, American Air Lines.

JOSEPH P. DAY, 34 Gramercy Park — Real Estate Auction Association, Castle Hill Estates, R. H. Macy, Consolidated Edison, Union Carbide and Carbon Co., Phoenix Indemnity Co., Indian Point, Inc.

Each of these men should be kept constantly informed of the demands of their 2½ million stepchildren.

State Health Department Offers Brooklyn Nurse Another Position:

Age — New York, N.Y.

Fight On Buffalo Hospital Planned

12-23-44

Offer of another nursing position to Miss Iva Wallace R.N., of 321 Lewis avenue, Brooklyn made this week by Miss Dalya Wildeware, personnel recruitment officer for the State Commissioner of Health, was interpreted by friends of the nurse as an attempt to get her to drop charges of discrimination which are being prepared against th- Buffalo General Hospital.

Two weeks ago, Miss Wallace was sent to Buffalo General Hospital and was immediately sent back home because the hospital's nursing superintendent said it was not their policy to use Negro nurses.

This week, MissWallace received the following letter from Albany from Miss Wildeware offering her another job and attempting to apologize for the discrimination she experienced in Buffalo:

"We regret more than can be expressed on paper the unfortunate experience you had the past week. It is the aim of the Advisory Coordinating Committee on Convalescing Poliomyletis Hospitalization to place nurses regardless of race, color or creed.

12-23-44

"Thursday morning a request came in from Strong Memorial Hospital, 260 Crittenden boulevard Rochester. This hospital employs both white and colored nurses. I called Miss Dennison superintendent of nurses, this morning and gave a brief history (obtained from correspondence) of four nurses who had applied for temporary positions. You were one of them. Miss Dennison was pleased to hear that you were a graduate from Lincoln Hospital and asked me to get in touch with you.

"We hope that you will be available for this position. It is important that it be filled as soon as possible. If you are interested in this position will you please write at your earliest convenience, giving the date of your availability.

"Registered professional nurses are paid $175 per month plus maintenance and travelling expenses to and from hospital to which you are sent.

12-23-44

"Your services will likely be needed from four to six months. It is understood that the nursing service to be rendered consists of bedside care for patients left paralyzed due to recent epidemic of poliomyletis in New York State."

Miss Wallace indicated to The New York Age, however, that she would not accept this Rochester nursing position because she planned to fight against the discriminatory set-up in Buffalo General Hospital. Because she is in conference with legal authorities, however, Miss Wallace could not divulge what moyes were being made.

The speed with which the State Commissioner of Health's personnel recruitment officer wrote Miss Wallace offering her a new job was interpreted as an attempt to forestall any action against the Buffalo hospital.

Standard Oil Co. Ends Jim Crow In D. C. Eaterie

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

11-11-44

NEW YORK—The Standard Oil company this week assured the NAACP that Negroes would be served without discrimination in a restaurant at 261 Constitution avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., which accommodates employes in federal buildings in the area.

This assurance came in reply to NAACP protests that Mrs Lillian Way, proprietor of the restaurant located in a Standard Oil company building, refused to serve not only Negroes but also all white persons in their company.

Standard Oil company officials declared "We have discussed the matter with Mrs. Way and she has assured us that in the future she will operate the coffee shop in such a manner as to provide all customers with similar service. We feel certain that the changes she proposes making will provide those for whom you speak with the relief they are seeking."

Pennsy Accused of J.C. Conspiracy

Baltimore, Md.

Afro American

12-7-44

NEW YORK. — Charges that the Pennsylvania Railroad is refusing to sell round-trip Pullman reservations to points in the South to colored people were made here this week.

James E. Allen, president of the New York State Conference of the NAACP, in an open letter to officials of the road, charged that the company is in a conspiracy with another railroad to defy the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

According to Mr. Allen, he stopped at the Pennsylvania Station on the evening of November 9 to pick up a reservation to Greensboro, N.C., which he had made by telephone for use on November 22.

"Won't Be Responsible

The clerk asked him: "Is this reservation for you or for someone else?" he reported, and when the NAACP man asked what difference it made, the clerk replied that the Pennsylvania "would not be responsible" for him if he made the trip.

After considerable discussion with a supervisor, the clerk returned and insisted that Mr. Allen buy accommodations to Washington only. He wound up by selling him a ticket with a berth for Greensboro but refused to make provisions for a return trip.

Failure to provide the requested accommodations, Mr. Allen charges, is an open and flagrant violation of the laws of the State of New York, the U.S. Constitution and rulings of the ICC.

"Public decency and public opinion," he wrote, "are too strong in our national life to permit such acts to go unrebuked."

17-1944

New York

Hotel's Barring of Negro Brings First Conviction

PM- New York, N.Y.

1-13-44

The first conviction in the city under the 50-year-old Civil Rights Law was handed down yesterday in General Sessions. A split decision imposed a sentence of 30 days in jail or $100 fine on Martin A. Nichols, former assistant manager of the Hotel Knickerbocker, 120 W. 45th St. Justices Nathan Perlman and William B. Northrop gave the majority opinion, with Justice Alvah Burlingame dissenting.

William Bowman, a Negro and international representative of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, charged that on Mar. 23, 1943, he was denied accommodations at the hotel when he sought to register with six white union officials. It was brought out that even after another member of the party offered to share his room with Bowman, he was turned away. Nichols' defense was he was afraid of "the embarrassment he would cause Bowman by reason of Southerners being guests at the hotel." 1-13-44

When Nichols persisted in his stand, the entire party walked out of the hotel, even though two members already had registered.

Max Gelson, attorney of the **Workers Defense League,** who represented **Bowman,** said Bowman would sue the hotel. The judges are to be congratulated for their courageous stand, he said.

In announcing Nichols' conviction of violating the State law which forbids hotels to deny privileges to persons because of color or race, Perlman said: 1-13-44

"Because of the fact he was an employe carrying out the wishes of the hotel management, we will impose a nominal fine, $100 or 30 days."

Setback for Jim Crow

Daily Worker- New York, N.Y.

THE Hotel Knickerbocker's offense of violating this state's Civil Rights Law last Spring has caught up with it—much to its and certain other hostelries' dismay. (And to the great satisfaction of all enlightened and progressive New Yorkers!) Martin A. Nichols, the Knickerbocker's former assistant manager, was found guilty this week in the Court of Special Sessions and fined $100 (with the alternative of 30 days in the workhouse). 1-14-44

The hotel's offense, specifically, was its refusing to rent a room to William Bowman, American citizen and Negro organizer of a win-the-war trade union. It happened last March, when Mr. Bowman, an organizer of the Buffalo division of the Automobile Workers Union, CIO, appeared at the hotel with brother members for a regional conference. The Knickerbocker's assistant manager presumably didn't convince Justices Nathan D. Perlman and William B. Northrop that he had been concerned only for Mr. Bowman's feelings. Mr. Nichols in Special Sessions told the Justices that this Negro American would have been deeply embarrassed if he had come in contact with non-Negro Americans there. Justice Alvah W. Burlinghame alone seemed to take Mr. Nichols' alibi seriously.

Justices Perlman and Northrop, in their decision favoring Mr. Bowman, indicated that they agreed with him when he said that if black Americans and white Americans bought bonds together, fought fascism together, and worked together, he couldn't understand why they shouldn't live together, if they wished. 1-14-44

That was the opinion, too, of the CIO brothers who backed Mr. Bowman in his suit.

This first conviction of a New York hotel under the state's Civil Rights Law points up these significant facts: The law has proved its worth; convictions under such a law are possible when offended parties, assisted by able allies, seek its protection; the ablest of allies are to be found today in the ranks of progressive organized labor.

FINED IN REFUSAL OF ROOM TO NEGRO

Times- New York, N.Y.

Former Hotel Aide Here Found Guilty of Violating State Civil Rights Law

1-13-44

Martin A. Nichols, now an executive of a hotel in Washington, was found guilty yesterday in Special Sessions of violating the State Civil Rights Law last spring by refusing to accept a Negro as a guest at the Knickerbocker Hotel, at 120 West Forty-fifth Street, where he was assistant manager at the time.

He was fined $100, which he agreed to pay today; otherwise he would have had to serve a thirty-day workhouse term. Justices Nathan D. Perlman and William B. Northrop convicted Mr. Nichols on the complaint of William Bowman of Saginaw, Mich., an organizer of the Buffalo division of the United Automobile Workers Union. Justice Alva W. Burlingame, the third member of the court, votes not guilty with the announcement, "I wish to say that the complainant, not having presented himself at the hotel desk and not having signed the register, compels me to dissent."

After Mr. Nichols left the courtroom, Milton Loewe, his lawyer, announced the conviction would be appealed. Max Delson, counsel for the complainant, said he was preparing papers in a $500 suit against Mr. Nichols and the Knickerbocker under the same law. The evidence against the hotel man had been presented by Assistant District Attorney Lawrence J. McKenna. 1-13-44

In announcing the decision, Presiding Justice Perlman revealed it was the first conviction of its kind under the State Civil Rights Law. Later he said there had been previous convictions under the criminal section of the same law where admission to restaurants, theatres and, in one case, a skating rink, had been denied to Negroes.

Mr. Nichols was accused of having denied a room to the labor official in the presence of eight other officials of his union. Most of them had come to this city last March 23 to attend an organizers' conference.

Mr. Nichols testified he had told Mr. Bowman that the Knickerbocker had as guests at the time many persons who might be offended by the acceptance of him as a guest. The defendant said that he added: "While you are free to register, if you do register it might prove to be embarrassing in contacts with all the guests who might hold these racial prejudices."

"I said, however," Mr. Nichols continued, " 'I am not denying you a room.' I did not deny him a room, nor did I refuse to permit him to register."

He testified also that Negro soldiers had stopped at the Knickerbocker before that, one of them a major.

Aid of Hotel Fined For Barring Negro

World-Telegram, New York, N.Y.

1-12-44

A $100 fine, with the alternative of 30 days in jail, was imposed in Special Sessions today on a hotel employee convicted of violating the civil rights law by refusing accommodations to a Negro, in the first decision of its kind ever handed down in New York City.

Justices Nathan D. Perlman and William B. Northrop, over Justice Alvah W. Burlingame's dissenting opinion, found Martin A. Nichols, night manager of the Hotel Knickerbocker, 120 W. 45th St., guilty.

According to the complaint against Mr. Nichols—whose counsel said he would pay the fine tomorrow but would appeal the decision—he refused to provide a room on March 23 for William Bowman of Saginaw, Mich., a Negro and international representative and organizer for the United Auto Workers (CIO).

Justice Burlingame said his dissenting opinion was prompted by the fact that Mr. Bowman allegedly did not present himself at the hotel desk for registration and did not sign the register.

Mr. Bowman's attorney, Max Delson of 270 Broadway, said that he planned to institute a civil action against the Knickerbocker.

Hotel Here Fined For Ban on Negro

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.

Martin A. Nichols, manager of the Hotel Knickerbocker, 120 West 45th St., was fined $100 in Special Sessions Court yesterday for denying a hotel room to a Negro.

The Negro is William Bowman, international representative of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, who was turned down last March 23 by Nichols with the remark:

"I'm sorry, but we can't accommodate you because you are colored." 1-13-44

Nichols was found guilty under the state civil rights law, by Justices Perlman and Northrop. Justice Burlingame dissented.

Negro Wins Civil Rights Law Case

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.

ALBANY, March 2 (UP).—The Court of Appeals ruled today in favor of a Yonkers Negro woman who sought to recover damages under the Civil Rights Law from the Mount Vernon Arena, Inc., which had refused her daughter admittance. 3-3-44

In an opinion which accompanied the decision, the court stated that "suffice it to say that there can be no question of the fact that the infant plaintiff was refused admission because of her color."

The appeal to the high court was brought by Hilda S. Proctor in behalf of her daughter, Hilda B. Proctor, who at the time of the incident, Oct. 11, 1941, was just under 16. The trial resulted in a verdict in her favor, but the Appellate Division reversed the decision.

The Record on Investigation Of N.Y. Race Discrimination

PM - New York, N.Y.

3-21-44

1935: Mayor La Guardia establishes commission to make exhaustive survey after Harlem riots. Reports suppressed.

1938: Urban League obtains $30,000 State appropriation for racial study in Metropolitan area. Exhaustive findings reported.

1939: State appropriates $100,000 for overall INVESTIGATION.

1941: INVESTIGATION of race relations undertaken under direction of Freda Miller.

17 N.Y.

Aug. 5, 1943: Gov. Dewey names 25 leading citizens, Negro and white, to INVESTIGATE discrimination in industry.

Aug., 1943 to Mar., 1944: Governor's Committee on Discrimination in Industry conducts detailed INVESTIGATION and drafts proposed legislation which would give every citizen a fair chance at earning a living, regardless of race or religion.

Mar. 8, 1944: Bills drawn by Governor's Committee introduced in Legislature.

Mar. 8 to Mar. 16: Governor sabotages legislation by silence and by demand that Legislature adjourn March 18 without considering additional controversial legislation.

Mar. 17: Gov. Dewey kills the bills to correct discrimination by saying he is "thoroughly in accord" with principles, but wants to INVESTIGATE some more, putting correction off for another year. 3-21-44

Mar. 18: Republican Legislature kills corrective bills at Governor's request and adopts resolution for another INVESTIGATION.

Nov. 7, 1944: PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Jim Crow in Atlantic City Blights Headliners Award

PM New York, N.Y. 6-11-44

The National Headliners Club, an institution created by the publicity department of Atlantic City's municipal government, last May 28 awarded an Honorable Mention to Wilbert H. Blanche, PM photographer, in its 10th annual listing of journalism prizes.

On Friday Blanche, who is a Negro, went down to Atlantic City for the presentation ceremonies, and found that his reservation at the Knickerbocker Hotel – made for him in advance by the Headliners Club–had been cancelled and that none except Jim Crow hotels would be open for him.

Blanche made the trip with Ed Levin, PM's promotion manager, who was present when the Knickerbocker hotel clerk said there was no room available for the photographer and suggested that he go to the Liberty Hotel, a place run for Negroes. Levin got in touch with Mal Dodson, Atlantic City's publicity director who is also president of the Headliner's Club, and was told: 6-11-44

"We just found out last (Thursday) night that Blanchard is a Negro. I wish you had told me about it."

Levin said he hadn't seen any reason to bring up the fact inasmuch as he saw no reason why it should be relevant. He mentioned the fact that if there was "no room" at the Knickerbocker, he–Levin–would be very happy to give Blanche his own reservation at the Claridge.

A spokesman for the club then told Levin that the discrimination practiced by all the big Atlantic City hotels was strictly "hotel policy" and had nothing to do with the Headliners Club. The spokesman added that the club itself showed absolutely no discrimination.

The spokesman, however, refused to attempt to put pressure on the hotels to alter policy, and suggested again that Blanche go to the Liberty.

Later, Levin talked to Mayor Joseph Altman of Atlantic City, who said:

"I don't know of any such Jim Crow policy, and I do not approve of it. This is a democratic city. However, I cannot regulate their private business.

"I suggest that civil rights action might be invoked."

Blanche, who told PM by telephone that he saw no reason to accept an award of any kind under such conditions, returned to New York Friday night. Ed Levin accompanied him. The prizes were slated to be awarded on Saturday.

Historic Step Against Jim Crow

Daily Worker - New York, N.Y.

AMONG the outstanding advances made in the struggle against jimcrow in recent years was the action of New York's City Council and Board of Estimate in voting to outlaw discrimination in all private housing aided by public funds. 6-14-44

The measure requires only the signature of Mayor LaGuardia to become law. Now that the City Council and the Board of Estimate have expressed themselves so emphatically on the issue, the people can rely on the Mayor to affix his signature.

17 N.Y.

While the Stuyvesant Town project, already approved by the city, is not affected by the bill which is not retroactive, its passage will certainly strengthen the campaign to bar jimcrow in that project also. Meanwhile a principle has been established which hits discrimination in a vital spot and which indicates the possibility of eventually wiping it out in our city.

Chief credit for the success of the measure goes to Councilman Stanley Isaacs and Benjamin J. Davis Jr. who introduced and fought for a bill that was similar, though somewhat broader, than the one passed. It was their fight that finally forced the issue.

There is no doubt that such a measure will strengthen unity among the people of the city both now and in the postwar period. It attacks one of the chief sources of disunity among Americans. 6-14-44

The fact that it was passed with the support of both majority and minority members of the Council and the Board of Estimate indicates the possibility of achieving nonpartisan unity in the city's legislative bodies on issues vital to war and postwar unity and progress.

Barred 'Races of Mankind'; Named by Dewey to Study Bias

Daily Worker - New York, N.Y.

6-10-44

Frank L. Weil, a top director in the USO, who, according to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "was active in barring the pamphlet, Races of Mankind, from USO centers throughout the United States, is among those appointed by Governor Dewey as members of the new commission to study race discrimination in New York State.

The NAACP has sent a protest to Dewey against his appointment, and also against the appointment of Frank S. Columbus to the new commission. Columbus, it is pointed out, is chairman of the legislative board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, which union has a constitutional clause requiring that members must be "white-born."

"We are also at a loss to understand," the NAACP wrote Dewey, "why Mr. Columbus can be expected by you or by the Negro citizens of New York State to render sincere service on this commission, since he is an executive of a union which excludes Negroes, Mexicans, Indians and Spanish-Americans from membership." 6-10-44

Recalling that Dr. Channing H. Tobias of the YMCA and Lester B. Granger of the National Urban League resigned from the commission in the spring, the NAACP letter stated: "This Association cannot escape the conclusion that men of the type of Dr. Tobias and Mr. Granger of the National Urban working for better race relations would not have refused service on this commission if they had felt the Governor and the state administration were sincere in approaching the problem."

Court Upholds Award To Girl Barred From Rink Because Of Race

Age — New York, N.Y.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Court of Appeals in a unanimous decision, Thursday, sustained a judgment obtained under the civil rights law by a fifteen-year-old Negro girl against a skating rink corporation for refusing to admit her because of her color. 3-11-44

The girl, Miss Hilda Proxter, is a pupil of Gorton High School in Yonkers, and a member of the Tri-Phi Club composed of fifty girls of the school. Accompanied by her mother, she sought admission on October 11, 1941, to the Mount Vernon Arena, Inc., skating rink, where the Tri-Phi Club was holding a party.

Judge Albert Conway in an opinion concurred in by all the members of the State's highest court, held that there could be no question of the fact that the girl was refused admission because of her color, and was therefore entitled to recover damages.

The case was appealed on an order of the Appellate Division which reversed a verdit directed by Justice Lee Parson Davis, of the Supreme Court, in favor of the girl through her mother as guardian.

The defense did not submit any evidence.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

N.Y. Councilman Attacks Fire Dept. Jim Crow

NEW YORK—Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., said Tuesday that he would introduce a resolution to the City Council asking condemnation of the Fire Department's segregation of colored firemen in sleeping quarters of certain firehouses. 12-2-44

Davis said that some of the fifty firemen of the city were forced to sleep in beds "marked out" for them, but white firemen were allowed to sleep on any bed.

17-1944

OHIO

WHITE BARBERS CLOSE SHOPS RATHER THAN SERVE STUDENT

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

By CLARENCE M. LONG, JR.

OBERLIN, Ohio — Efforts of a mixed group of ministers and divinity students to have a colored man's hair cut in a white barber shop met failure here Thursday when two proprietors closed their shops rather than endure the sit-down tactics.

5-13-44

The action, backed by no organization, was taken with a view of using the Christian appeal rather than the Ohio civil rights law in breaking the color line in barber shops.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Ohio law (Section 12940) specifies that in barber shops as well as inns, theatres, stores, restaurants, transportation facilities, and places of amusement, there shall be no denial of accommodations or of "full enjoyment" of them.]

Two groups of four to ten men, each including a colored man, entered the shops, and when the barber refused to cut the colored man's hair and invited a white man into the chair, the white man remarked that his colored friend was ahead of him.

Colored Remain Silent

The barber chairs were vacated so as not to freeze out possible customers. However, those who insisted upon service were lectured to by the white spokesmen on the ideals of democracy and Christian brotherhood. The colored men in each shop remained silent.

5-13-44

[EDITOR'S NOTE: There are in Oberlin two or three colored barbers. None works fulltime. Oscar Fox's shop is open only from 6 p.m. to midnight. Another colored man cuts hair at home by appointment. A colored barber shop known as "Vic's" caters primarily to white trade.]

The demonstration followed two meetings held Wednesday night. The first was called by the Social Action Commission of the Seminary Union and three white local clerics were present. No action was taken by this group because at least one of these ministers wanted "an investigation" first.

White Cleric Acts

Those persons favoring immediate action called the second meeting immediately following the first and selected as chairman Dr. Joseph F. King, white, pastor of the First Church in Oberlin (Congregational), the only community resident who remained in the group.

5-13-44

William Bailey, a white Virginian and the chairman of the Seminary Social Action Commission, participated in the demonstration. It was clearly explained that he, like all the rest, was acting as an individual and not for any group.

Barbers Hire Lawyers

Three white barbers of Oberlin met with the demonstration group Thursday night in the offices of Fauver and Fauver, attorneys.

Robert Fauver, who admitted that he was hired by the barbers, sought first to learn whether the demonstration group planned legal action. He was given no answer except that the ministers were seeking only the carrying out of the true Christian ideal.

Legal Loopholes Told

Fauver sought to show that no one of the barbers had deliberately "refused" to cut a colored man's hair Thursday morning. He implied that much depends on the legal meaning of a genuine refusal.

Bill Winder, one of the barbers, said he was afraid for his business. Slim Cochran, another barber, gave the same excuse, adding that he was afraid "this town isn't ready for" full democracy yet.

M. M. Herman, the third barber, placed his barber shop keys on the knee of Dr. King during the meeting with the remark: "If you're going to picket my place tomorrow, you can have the keys now."

5-13-44

No decision was reached as the three barbers said they would like to consult the State barber shop inspector. Dr. King, who maintained throughout the meeting that a democratic principle was involved, said that he could see nothing for the State barber shop inspector to do but uphold the State law.

17-1944

Oklahoma

WAC Is Denied Service; Dining Car Waiters Strike

Call — Kansas City, Mo.

12-22-44

The dining car waiters on the Rock Island Rocket running between Kansas City and Dallas staged a 25-minute strike Monday morning, Dec. 18, when the white steward refused to serve a Negro WAC.

The WAC, Pvt. Juanita T. Harris, was en route to Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, with two white WAC's, T-4 Ione M. Wheir and T-5 Helen A. Kuhn.

The three young women in uniform entered the dining car about 11:35 a. m. to eat lunch. The train was a few minutes out of Duncan, Okla.

As the women came in, the white steward, J. T. Etter, told them that he could not serve Pvt. Harris. When T-4 Wheir and T-5 Kuhn asked why, Etter said that he could not serve her because she was colored.

The two white WAC's told the steward that they would not eat if Pvt. Harris would not be served. All three of the WAC's were traveling and eating on the same ticket.

Two white M.P.'s interposed at this point and asked the steward to serve the three WAC's. The steward refused.

12-23-44

The dining car crew then struck, refusing to serve anyone if the WAC's could not eat. After a delay in service for 20 or 25 minutes, the steward finally yielded to pressure and served the women. But he made a threat to the crew that he would "get you for this."

The M.P.'s who asked that the women be served are Cpl. M. P. Holder and Pfc. L. D. Howard, both of Dallas.

"No Discrimination" Says Yellow Cab Head

Tribune - Philadelphia, Pa.

1-29-44

"Discrimination and segregation against Negro passengers will not be tolerated by the Yellow Cab Company or the union officials of the taxi drivers in this city," said James Hardy, official of the Yellow Cab company and Charles Pirolli, president of the taxi drivers union.

At the hearing held before Magistrate Joseph Rainey Tuesday morning, Mrs. Alice Stewart, of 1543 Thompson street, claimed that the driver abused her and her husband in October 1943, and told her that he did not want to drive Negroes. The argument arose when the passengers complained that the driver was going out of the way to reach their home.

Harry Feinberg, the driver, denied the charges but the Magistrate said the testimony rang true and that there must be no discrimination against people in this city in cabs. Feinberg was discharged by the Yellow Cab company. 1-29-44

Mrs. Carolyn Moore, executive secretary of the NAACP, stated at the hearing that the organization she represents intended to fight any and all types of discrimination in Philadelphia and that assurances must be given that all people will be treated alike in public conveyances here.

Pirolli assured the Judge that he would not stand for any of the 2,000 cab drivers in the city discriminating and said that he wanted it made a matter of record that he would advise the drivers at the union meeting Monday evening that any man who disregards the policy of the union in this matter will be dismissed from the union.

Mrs. Stewart withdrew charges against the driver and the case was dismissed.

Courier Survey In Pittsburgh Reveals:

Majority Of Chinese Restaurants Follow Policy Of Segregation

Courier - Pittsburgh, Pa. 2-5-44

By FRANK E. BOLDEN

2-5-44

A survey of 16 Chinese restaurants located in widely-spaced areas of Pittsburgh, revealed all but five as following the systematic jim-crow patterns which is slowly engulfing the greater part of the nation. This fact was recently disclosed when two Pittsburgh Courier reporters made an exhaustive investigation of the Chinese restaurant condition here . . . visiting the spots . . . talking with the proprietors and getting down-to-earth facts.

The survey, part of a national investigation being conducted by The Pittsburgh Courier, focuses attention once more upon a grievous minority problem . . . a problem which stems from the world-wide aspects of the United Nations' fight for survival against nations which believe in race superiority.

Chinese patriots are fighting the Japanese hordes for democracy . . . yet Chinese owners of cafes and restaurants in Pittsburgh advocate the "superior race" program.

A Negro . . . Williard S. Townsend, president of the United Service Employees of America (CIO) sponsored and spoke in behalf of the resolution that the Chinese Exclusion Act be lifted, at the recent national convention of the CIO in Philadelphia . . . yet few Chinese in this country are aware of this fact.

Herman Hill, chief of The Courier's Pacific Coast Bureau, exposed the discriminatory practices of Chinese restaurant proprietors and owners in California . . . and received personal assurances from T. K. Chang, Chinese consul in Los Angeles, that the situation there would be remedied . . . yet the pattern in Pittsburgh remains the same.

Horace Cayton, Courier columnist, scored the Chinese not only for their undemocratic practices, but also for the general air of aloofness shown by their consuls and other public officials, towards the Negro segment of the nation's heterogeneous population.

THREE VERY COURTEOUS

Three restaurants, the "Bamboo Inn," 3531 Forbes street, Roy Shew, proprietor; "New China Inn," 427 Fifth avenue, operated by Lee Dunn, and "Shanghai Inn," 927 Liberty avenue, William Kai, licensee, served The Courier reporters with pleasure and courtesy.

Table reservations for Negroes are acceptable at the "Mayflower Chop Suey Restaurant," 4011 Butler street, J. D. Chock, proprietor, and Charles Woo Yuen's, 326 Chartiers avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa.

Two other restaurants, the "Kwai Ling Tea Room," 216 N. Highland avenue, managed by K. L. Fong, and the "Tea Garden," 7216½ Kelly street, William Woo, licensee, refused the reporters both admittance and service.

The "New China Tea Room," 714 Wood street (Wilkinsburg), operated by Lee Fong, and the establishment managed by Harry Wong, 230 Brownsville road (Mt. Oliver), do not accept table reservations nor patronage by Negroes.

At the "Canton Tea Garden," 2018 Murray avenue, Chaen Kwok, licensee; "The Good Earth," 5802 Penn avenue, Bang Yee, operator; "Oriental Restaurant," 809 Homewood avenue, Ching Toan, manager; "Toy's Chow Mein," 4634 Centre avenue, Toy Jang, licensee; "King Hing Restaurant," 114 E. Ohio street, Hop Young, in charge; "Woey Ying Low's," 720 E. Ohio street, Charlie Fung, operator, and "Lee's Restaurant," 602 E. Ohio street, Lee Lim Chew and Lee Kam, co-owners, the reporters were served on the occasion, because "there were few or no white customers in attendance at the time." Those in charge informed the Negro guests that it was against their policy to serve members of their race, and that if they desired service again, the food would have to be taken out in paper containers.

REFUSED SERVICE ON RETURN 2-5-44

The reporters did return to five of the establishments at a later date, and were refused service.

The general reason given by those licensed to operate the restaurants, for the maintenance of a segregated policy as regards Negro patronage are as follows:

(1) **"White customers object to having Negroes served in the same establishment with themselves, and we canot afford to offend the whites, who are good-paying customers."**

(2) **"Our restaurants are located in white business areas where such a segregated policy is in effect, and 'good business' demands that we follow suit."**

(3) **"There are Chinese restaurants located in the 'colored district,' which cater to Negro trade, and by eating there, Negroes will not cause friction with the white customers."**

NOTE—Where the reporters were served, it was noticed that no white customers who were in attendance at the time registered complaints nor walked out. 2-5-44

ONE AGAINST THE OTHER

This is the undemocratic situation which exists here in the arsenal of democracy . . . yes, above the Mason-Dixon line . . . where one minority has the brazen affrontery to discriminate against another.

Thirteen million colored Americans cannot appreciate this attitude upon the part of those representatives of a race that is steeped in centuries of culture, learning, and refinement.

In light of the recent repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act, and the objectives of the United Nations, it seems that those Chinese here in Pittsburgh and other sections of the country, who follow the jim-crow pattern, are violating the cause for which the Allies are paying a heavy toll of blood, sweat and tears.

Phila. Public Says: Jimcrow Must Go

Worker - New York 8-13-44

PHILADELPHIA.—Reaction of the democratic people of this city, their clubs, churches, unions and other organizations, toward the six-day jimcrow streetcar walkout can be summed up in two words: "thumbs down."

Majority opinion lauds President Roosevelt's action of taking over the lines and ending the stoppage. And most people agree a big job lies ahead of putting down an accelerated anti-Negro sentiment and rooting out every secret force behind the sinister movement against fair labor practices and the war effort.

Here, in brief, are opinions of some leading citizens and organizations:

Junior Board of Commerce: Termed the stoppage as "rank sabotage" and condemned its investigators as "postponing the day of victory." 8-13-44

Asst. U. S. Attorney James P. McGranery: "The United States Government will not compromise one iota in the regulations of the Fair Employment Practices Committee or the U. S. Employment Service requiring fair opportunities for employment of Negroes."

* * *

Austin Norris, Philadelphia editor of Pittsburgh Courier: "The social and economic security of Negroes in the nation were at stake. City officials from various industrial centers have been in Philadelphia. They were alarmed at the stories carried in the papers. They said that if Negroes could be denied upgrading here it could happen anywhere. President Roosevelt's prompt action in taking over has immensely increased his prestige."

Michael J. Quill, president Transport Workers Union: "The visible ringleaders are only puppets. Behind the scenes the real authors are pulling the strings."

* * *

James Fitzimmins, Int'l vice-president of TWU: "Our investigators show very suspicious circumstances surrounding the instigation of this strike. Sinister forces lurking in the background indicate that this is a delicate attempt to incite race riots for the purpose of disrupting war production."

Lewis Bentzley, vice-president United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers: "No agent of Hitler could have done a better job of weakening the most crucial efforts of our Army on the battlefronts than have these unscrupulous men." 8-13-44

Transport Workers Union Message to President Roosevelt: "We trust that the investigation undertaken by the Department of Justice will be thorough and swift and that it will go right down to the roots of the conspiracy. This is necessary not only to punish the guilty, but also to ferret out individuals who may attempt to repeat such outrages in other key industries in this area or in other parts of the country."

John Devine, secretary Communist Political Assn: "The Communists recognized immediately that the fascists wanted to provoke another Detroit riot in Philadelphia. Our Communist club members helped avert such a tragedy. They are now working untiringly to unify Negro and white workers for the final push in the war and to bring more democracy to more people, Negro and white." 8-13-44

Twenty-four Philadelphia organizations, including CIO, Protestant and Catholic groups and the Bar Association: "There are ugly un-American forces at work under the surface which must be exposed for the sake of all citizens. We back a grand jury investigation."

Colored Philadelphians Should Not Pay Wilson Line To Insult Them

Tribune — Philadelphia, Pa.

IN order to survive, it is often expedient for colored people to accept certain types of discrimination. They must eat, sleep, work, travel and learn. To accomplish these it is sometimes necessary for them to swallow their resentment when segregation shows its head.

However enjoyable a boatride down the Delaware River might be, it is not necessary for colored people to accept the jim-crow arrangements offered to colored patrons by the Wilson Line.

The Wilson Line controls Riverview Beach in New Jersey. Colored citizens, except on special occasion, are denied the facilities of that beach. Colored people are not permitted to use the dance floor except under restricted circumstances.

8-26-44

The battle for equal citizenship rights is a hard and arduous one. It is often necessary to forego moments of fleeting pleasure in order to accomplish the larger objectives.

Being human, colored people enjoy a nice boatride. They like to dance and frolic just like other people. But under certain circumstances they should prefer the hot burning tenements in which they live to the cool breezes of the river when they are poisoned by the monster segregation.

Until the Wilson Line changes its policy, colored people should refuse to pay for insults. A drive should begin now to urge all organizations not to charter a Wilson Line boat until the company conforms to the principle of accepting all patrons on an equal basis.

Erie Hotel Bans Negro Delegates

The Worker — New York, N.Y.
10-15-44

ERIE, Pa. — An hour after the 10th annual State NAACP conference passed a resolution urging the Legislature to put some teeth into the State's Civil Rights Act, three delegates whose reservations were on file at the Ford Hotel were refused accommodations. The Conference decided to query all candidates for election on their willingness to support anti-discrimination legislation. Speakers included John Graney, CIO Steelworkers; Richard Jones, Pittsburgh Housing Authority; Ben Careathers, vice-president Communist Political Association; G. James Fleming, FEPC; Sophia B. Nelson; Joseph Givens.

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17-1944

South Carolina

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Negroes Seek to Enter College of Charleston

News—Savannah—Ga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 10 (AP).—Thirty-three negro students have asked for information concerning admission to the College of Charleston.

The college issued the following statements:

6-11-44

"In response to an inquiry from the (Charleston) News and Courier, officials of the College of Charleston confirmed the report that letters have been received from thirty-three graduates of Avery Institute seeking information regarding admission requirements of the college. Thirty-two are graduates in the June, 1944, class and one a member of the sophomore class at State A. & M. College at Orangeburg.

Administrative officials of the college stated that the letters had been acknowledged and referred to the board of trustees.

S. C. Governor Denies Notary Public Applicant

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—(ANP)—Gov. Olin D. Johnston has refused to grant a notary public commission to another Negro, it was learned this week when a young business woman who manages a large concern here reported that a second applicant for a commission had been summarily rejected.

7-22-44

A few months ago Gov. Johnston rejected a notary application from a prominent Columbia businessman, saying: "Qualification or no qualification, no Negro will be granted a notary public commission under my administration."

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Refuses To Call Self Epithet; Man Jailed, He Says

Informer – Houston, Texas

12-9-'44

HOUSTON.—Nordic features and maintainance of his true racial identity resulted in Alexander H. Gavion Jr.,'s being forced from a River Oaks bus, beaten, draft card torn up, and forced to spend Monday night in jail on a charge of "disturbing" the peace that was dismissed in Corporation court Tues. morning, according to a statement he made to an Informer reporter and the Colored Advisory Draft Board Tuesday evening.

According to Gavion's story he had gotten off from work around nine o'clock Monday night along with two waiters and a cook, Bennie Fulson, Jessie Revis and Earl Butcher, from Captain John's restaurant on West Gray and boarded a River Oaks bus, headed for town.

Gavion said he occupied a back seat with the cook and the two waiters who sat ahead of them. Continuing, he said they rode a few blocks and an officer got on the bus and after talking with the motorman, came to the rear of the bus and told him he was seated in the wrong place.

Gavion said he replied to the officer that he had been riding buses in Houston for 12 years and was certain that he was seated in the proper place.

12-9-44

Uses Epithet

In answer to his reply, Gavion said the officer asked him if he were a "nigger." To this the Nordic-looking youth said he informed the officer that he was not a "n----r" but he was seated in the proper place.

"Well, say you are a "n----r" Gavion said the officer demanded. When he insisted that the racial epithet employed by the officer did not fit him, Gavion said the officer pulled his gun and threatened to kill him unless he said he was a "n----r" or get off of the bus.

Gavion said he told the officer that he wanted his money back if he was forced to leave the bus.

At this point the colored youth said the officer rammed his gun into his side and forced him off of the bus at Louisiana and Gray, where he carried him across the street to a filling station and asked the attendant to call a prowl car. The attendant, Gavion asserted, refused to call the prowl car and [illegible] the officer to call it [illegible]f.

After calling the car Gavion told interviewers that the officer cursed him violently until **the car's** arrival. Upon arrival **of the prowl** car, he said the officers who **oc**cupied the car put the **windows** up and the arresting officer **got** in the back with him. **The officers** in the front, **Gavion said, told the** one in the back **not to beat him in** the face, where **it would show up,** but head and body **licks would be** alright.

12-9-44

Gavion said en route to the police station the officer struck him as instructed.

At the police station, he said he was carried to the fourth floor, where the officer told the desk sergeant that he wanted to book him. When asked what the charges were, Gavion said the arresting officer replied that he had been sitting in the back of a bus with "n-----s." He said the desk sergeant asked him if that were not a violation of the jim crow laws.

12-9-44

Gavion said he replied that he knew he was in the right place on the bus. In effect he said he added that if he had sat up front they would want to hang him, but because he adhered to the law and sat in the right place, he had been beaten and arrested for nothing.

At this point Gavion said the desk sergeant called the arresting officer into an adjacent room, and when they returned he was asked for his draft card. After looking at the card, he said the sergeant tore the card up and threw it in a waste basket, and ordered that he be "taken back" and locked up.

Kept In Jail

Gavion said he was kept in jail all of Monday night and carried to corporation court for trial Tuesday morning. He said when he went to court he was not aware of what he had been charged with, but when called up the judge dismissed the case.

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After dismissal of the case Gavion siad he was not permitted to go home, but carried back to a cell, where officers said they would keep him as long as possible. Later, he added, he was carried to the show-up room, where he heard an officer address the others present to this effect:

"This red "n----r" was picked up last night on the River Oaks bus. These French "n-----s" have a way of trying to be smart, so take a good look at him so you will know what to do when you see him again."

After this ordeal, Gavion said he was returned to the cell, where he was forced to remain until his father came for him at 2:20 Tuesday evening.

A check with Chief Percy Heard and Officer Weaver revealed that the arresting officer was J. J. O'Rourke. It was also disclosed that the bus driver had filed a charge of disturbing the peace against Gavion. This was the charge which the judge dismissed, Officer Weaver said.

Chief Heard told The Informer that he had asked Mrs. Lulu White, executive secretary of the NAACP, to submit a copy of Gavion's statement, and did not care to comment until he had read the statement.

12-9-44

It was also reliably reported that white people, employers of Gavion's father, have become interested in te case and will submit a copy of the statement to Mayor Otis Massey.

The Gavion incident was reported to Chief Heard on the eve of his dismissal of three officers for conduct unbecoming to their posts.

7-17-1944

Virginia

Courier - Pittsburgh, Pa.
July 1, 1944

Bus Driver Scored For Discriminating Against Teacher

RICHMOND, Va.—In an opinion dismissing the warrant and reversing the judgment of the Norfolk Corporation Court No. 2, Mrs. Sarah B. Davis, Norfolk teacher, was ruled innocent Thursday, June 22, of any violation of the Virginia segregation law, by the State Supreme Court of Appeals, which contended that the bus driver in the case sought to enforce the law in a "discriminatory manner."

The teacher had taken a seat between two white male passengers on a three-passenger seat, for which she was fined $5 and $2.75 costs. It was testified that there was no other vacancy on the Fairmount bus. The driver said Mrs. Davis refused to move, but she countered with the statement that he never did assign her seat in the rear.

FAILED IN DUTY

"The bus driver," the opinion—written by Judge John W. Eggleston—said, "made no request of any white passenger to move forward in the bus and exchange places with the plaintiff in error, in order that she might occupy that portion of the vehicle required of her under the law, nor did he suggest such an arrangement to her.

"In effect, he undertook to enforce the statute against the plaintiff in error, a colored person, without enforcing it against a white person and this he had no right to do."

The higher court held that "until he (the bus driver) had performed the duty placed upon him by the statute and the plaintiff in error had refused to acquiesce therein. she was guilty of no offense."

DISCRIMINATORY EXECUTION

"The summary direction of the bus driver to the plaintiff in error to vacate her seat in the front of the bus and move to the rear, under the stated circumstances, was, in our opinion, an attempt on his part to enforce the statute in a discriminatory manner and in a way not authorized by its terms," the opinion said. It went on:

"The operator of the bus, by virtue of his employment and duties imposed upon him by the statute, occupies a position, where, in dealing with the public a high degree of discrimination and fairness is required of him. In a sense, he is in a position to that of the passengers by reason of his right and duty to direct their seating.

DRIVER HAS IMPORTANT DUTY

"He should follow both the letter and the spirit of the law in taking the lead in explaining the situation and in directing its peaceful adjustment. Not only is the duty imposed upon him to provide a seat or space for each passenger, but he is the only authority to take such action and to direct its course.

"Until he had performed the duty placed upon him by the statute and the plaintiff in error had refused to acquiesce therein she was guilty of no offense."

Race Prejudice Hits Wisconsin University; Graduate Student Ousted From Dormitory

Pittsburgh, PA.

Pittsburgh Courier

MADISON, Wis.—(ANP)—Racial discrimination at the University of Wisconsin flared into the open last week when Arthur E. Burke, a Hampton institute teacher, was ousted from the university's faculty club here. Faculty club officials did not know Burke, an Adams fellowship student, was colored when he made his reservations.

After 24 hours of residence at the club, Prof. E. F. Bean, chairman of the house committee, and M. Leslie Holt secretary-treasurer visited Burke's room. They informed him that "a Negro would be resented at the club," and offered to have his luggage moved free of charge, and to waive any room rent that was involved.

Burke rejected the offer, but secured a room at the YMCA. "It was an affront to have offered and craven to accept," he wrote faculty club officials four days later.

Among those in position to continue to enforce anti-Negro housing barriers on the campus here is Mrs. Blanche B. Stamm, housing assistant to the dean of men. She is reported to have said that in his home State Burke would be segregated and he should expect to meet prejudice.

She is opposed by a protest committee which includes Prof. Merle Curtis, a faculty club member; Elizabeth Brandeis, daughter of the late U. S. Supreme Court justice; Prof. Helen C. White, national president of the American Association of University women; Prof. Ruth Wallerstein, English department; Prof. H. S. McKeel, sociology department, and Dean Harry Glicksman.

Other organizations that have joined in a determined fight against the anti-Negro attitude here are the U. S. student assembly and the Negro Culture foundation. An interracial committee headed by Argyle Stoute discussed the subject of racial segregation last August with several Negro students at the Murray house. 11-2-44

Fight Jim Crow At Wisconsin U.

Call — Kansas City, Mo

Student Barred From Dormitory

12-8-44

MADISON, Wis. — (ANP) — The discrimination of Arthur Burke, a graduate student working for his doctrate in English at the University of Wisconsin, gave renewed impetus to the fight against discrimination in housing at the university.

At a rally sponsored by 14 campus organizations in the Memorial Union theater Monday evening, Howard Y. Williams, field director of the Union for Democratic Action, and the Rev. Archibald Carey Jr., of Chicago's Woodlawn A.M.E. church, made strong appeals to housemothers and university authorities to cooperate in the extension of democracy by abandoning the present discriminatory practices against Negro students who come here for educational training. 12-8-44

Williams urged an enlargement of housing facilities so as to make possible the "intermingling of all races and religions," and urged all students to "take the lead in forcing the abolition of segregation in campus housing." He warned that "Negroes have made up their minds they are not going to be second class citizens in America. If we succeed in our battle for minority groups we shall ensure democracy in our own country. If we fail, then dictatorship is bound to rise." 12-8-44

Rev. Carey termed the University's club action in ousting Burke "a shame and a sin before God." "It is a mockery," he continued "in the face of every American boy who bleeds or fights for the democratic cause. The history of Wisconsin has been one of liberalism. You are a part of a great tradition; you must take up the challenge of any threat to democracy and wage a battle to keep the doors of opportunity open to every student regardless of race, creed or color." 12-8-44

The audience unanimously accepted a resolution submitted by Argyle Stoute, president of the Negro Culture foundation. He was selected by the 14 organizations to become chairman of the meeting. The resolution called for the cooperation of housemothers and the university administration in the elimination of racial discrimination.

Wisconsin U. Jim Crow Ban Now Removed

N.Y. Amsterdam News

11-18-44 N.Y., N.Y.

Liberal Teachers Win In Fight to Eliminate Racial Bias in House

MADISON, Wis., (ANP)—The ban on Negro residence in the University of Wisconsin Faculty Club has been lifted. Sparked by the revelation that a Negro graduate student had been asked to give up his residence there because some of the members would resent a Negro's presence, liberal faculty members and graduate students set in motion a wave of sentiment which corrected the situation immediately.

The trouble occurred when Arthur E. Burke, a teacher from Hampton Institute, who is here on a fellowship, was given temporary lodging in the faculty club of the school. The club takes care of occasional visitors and instructors and fellows on a par with Burke's standing. When Burke was permitted to move in he was informed that he could use the room for a limited period. At the end of that time Prof. E. F. Bean, chairman of the house committee, told Burke that the members were not agreeable to a Negro living in the same quarters with them and asked him to move which he did.

FACULTY INTERVENES

Prof. Merle Curtis and a number of other faculty members, when they learned of the incident, said that the attitude expressed did not represent the faculty of Wisconsin University, long noted for its liberality. They organized a Committee for Democratic Housing. Burke wrote to President Asher Hobson asking for reinstatement. It has been granted and he is now able to become a full fledged resident of the club.

Among the faculty members are Profs. Elizabeth Brandeis, Harold Groves, Sidney Perlman, economics; Helen C. White, Ruth Wallerstein, Harry Glicksman, English; Walter Agard, classics; Harry Harlow, psychology; Carl Boegholt, A. C. Garnett, Max Otto, philosophy; John Gaus, Leonard Salter, political science; Robert Reynolds, history, and E. L. Severinghous, medical school.

Jim Crow Ends At Wisconsin University Faculty Club

Pittsburgh Courier — Pa.

MADISON, Wis.—(ANP)—The ban on Negro residence in the University of Wisconsin Faculty club has been lifted. Sparked by the revelation through the Associated Negro Press three weeks ago that a Negro graduate student had been asked to give up his residence there because some of the members would resent a Negro's presence, liberal faculty members and graduate students set in motion a wave of sentiment which corrected the situation immediately.

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